

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1884-WITH HOUSEHOLD. PRICE, \$1 50 PER YEAR

VOLUME XV. "PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE" NUMBER 35

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A. G. Gale, of Atlas, has a farm of 240 acres, and a flock of registered Merino sheep numbering over one hundred, and all pure Rich, a sure guaranty of their worth. They have been bred straight for a great many years, and are as choice a flock as there is in the county. A new sheep barn 20x40 feet has been erected lately for them.	4
One and a half miles east of Atlas village is the 176 acre stock farm of John Joy, who has been breeding thoroughbred Shorthorns for 15 years, and now has one of the largest and best herds in the county. His farm is nicely located, the buildings good and ample, and his attention and care most excellent. The six-year old red bull Joe Johnston 4th 32912 heads the herd. He is a large, compact and vigorous animal, has proved a grand good stock-getter, and has taken first prizes at several fairs in competition with good ones, (as we have seen). He was got by Joe Johnston, out of Phyllis Clyde, by Dick Clyde 18901, running to imp. Mrs. Motte, by Adam (717). Lady Jane is a fine cow; and Lady Valentine, equally as good, was bred on the farm, was got by Baron of Newcastle 5th 31726, out of Roan 3d, by Duke of Oakland 20318, running to the Cox importation of 1816. Lady Jane was got by Chimborazo 28848, and is the dam of May Belle, a light roan, and Joe Johnston 4th, and dam of the young roan bull Joe Johnston 5th, a young animal of fine promise for future worth and usefulness, and also dam of calf May Flower, got by Joe Johnston 4th. The 23d Duchess of Gloster is a five year light roan bred by F. & A. B. Snyder of Waterloo, Ont., was got by Athelstane 6th 31656, out of 20th Duchess of Gloster by New Year's Boy 1787. Kitty Clyde is a young heifer calf got by Baron Newcastle out of Phyllis Clyde; Victoria is a handsome red and white, was out of Lady Valentine by Victor 41200. Lady Roan is two years old, was bred on the farm, and traces to the Cox importation of 1816. The bull Duke Alexis, (vol. 26), bred by L. L. Brooks, of Novi, has developed into a good one; he was got by Duke of Lexington 35168, out of Kate Napier 4th by Mazurka Duke 23994, and tracing to imp. Flora by Lafon's Son of Comet (155). The young heifer, (a red beauty) Eugenia Aylesby, was bred by Willard C. Wixom of Wixom, and recorded in Vol. 38, was got by Mazurka Aylesby 4434, out of Eugenie 15638, by Aldridge Duke 34345, tracing to Old Splendor. Mr. Joy has a good herd, in fine condition, has made many sales and added largely through his influence to the feeling in this locality for good stock. His grade cattle and his large flock of over 125 grade sheep and lambs show equally well. He has a pair of fine boys four and five years old, and good work horses, while his thoroughbred Cheshires were purchased from the herd of George Titworth of Hunter's Creek, Lapeer County.	5
On arriving again at Flint the first prominent object that drew our attention was the new fountain being placed in position in the first ward park. It was presented to the city by the McFarlan estate, and is the only one of the kind ever manufactured, and was selected from many of unique design. It stands about 16 feet high, is a beautiful piece of brnze work, the base being in rock and rustic style. On the lower base stand three storks from the beaks of which flow streams of water. Two large receiving basins surmount these, and above all is the beautiful bronze statue of a woman holding aloft a	6

Agricultural.

VOLINIA FARMERS' CLUB.

The eighth annual wheat meeting of this Club was held at the Town Hall in Volinia Township, Cass Co., on Saturday last. S. T. Reed, of Cassopolis, had been invited to address the meeting and open the discussion, but he failed to respond and the discussion devolved upon members unprepared with facts and data sufficient to dignify a talk with the title of an opening speech on the general subject of the day. It is probable that no more thoughtful set of farmers met together anywhere than annually gather at these wheat meetings, and if the vicissitudes attendant upon the seasons were eliminated from the schedule of causes which diminish the yield, these farmers would soon attain perfection in the production of the crop. Any one of them can begin at the A B C of wheat raising and follow up the most approved practices of wheat growers to the fine points of preparing the soil, germination of the seed, and the amount necessary to sow, and give good wholesome reasons for every step of progress. They are well acquainted with all the old and new varieties, with the implements for its cultivation, and understand the most improved plans for handling the grains cheaply and expeditiously.

Mr. J. B. Lawrence, who has always been a noted wheat farmer, said he had three sold wheat for 63c., and could do it again if labor could be procured at comparative rates. He showed a sample of wheat taken from a single stool. There were 600 kernels, and one head had been broken off, so that this amount did not entirely represent the yield of one kernel of wheat. He argued that this exceptional yield proved that we were not getting much a yield from the grain sown as might reasonably be expected if the conditions for the growth of the plant were fully met. We are sowing too much wheat per acre if this sample is a fair criterion of the possible stooling of the wheat plant. He considers a clover sod the best possible condition of soil for a crop of wheat, and he grows two successive crops under such conditions. He has had the best success when the plow and the harrow were the only tools he possessed for putting in the crop, and he still considers a good fine tooth harrow the best implement to prepare the ground for the crop. He considers three pecks of seed a sufficient quantity where every grain has an equal chance to grow, and has seen a good crop of wheat from twenty acres where only ten bushels of seed were sown. Under ordinary conditions of moisture, fertility and preparation, he would sow five pecks of seed.

must have an eye to the future fertility of our soil. He has used a broadcast seeder and rejected it because it did not cover the seed well, and it would fall to sprout in times of drouth. He could get over more ground with a shoe drill than with any other, but they are objectionable because not durably made.

Mr. J. Gard said we have new conditions now to contend with than when wheat was cheap before. Land, taxes, labor and all our expenses are higher; there is the competition of cheap lands and farming done on a large scale; they can better sell wheat at 50 cents than we at \$1.00. We must reduce our expenses or go out of raising wheat in a measure. He considered that double the present average yield was not an impossibility, and cited the yield exhibited by Mr. Lawrence as an evidence of the possibilities beyond the present limits of production. Our situation geographically is such that we can raise stock of the improved breeds at a profit; if we grow less wheat; and our markets will facilitate the profits from mixed husbandry. When we pay more attention to our lands and bring them up to a higher state of fertility, our profits will increase. The source of the fertility produced by clover is still a mystery, but thinks that there would come a time when that would fail to enrich the soil, if the practice of wheat and clover continued a sufficient length of time. The clover would at last pump up the last atom and sterility would ensue.

The best soil for wheat is that which is well mixed with clay, and he thinks oak soil better than prairie or timber clay, and would have it covered with a clover or blue grass soil, and plowed shallow. We have been plowing too deep. One of the rotations should go six or seven inches deep, but that should be for the corn crop rather than for the wheat, on account of drouth and floods. He has changed his rotation somewhat. He now plows a sod four inches for wheat, and covers with manure before plowing, but is uncertain if it is not best to spread it on the surface afterward, then follows with corn, oats, and seeds down. He agrees with Mr. Lawrence that a fine tooth harrow is the best implement to fit the ground for wheat. It needs to be packed and firmed, so that the drill will just cover the seed. He would not sow before the 10th of September, and on to the 15th. He would not use more than a bushel and a peck of seed, and is not sure but a bushel would be better. He would delay a little in sowing if the conditions were not favorable, but would not wait for suitable weather if it was getting late.

Mr. Lawrence said that if he brought up any new soil by deep plowing, it would be in the fall when the frost will have a chance to act upon it. The natural soil has open pores that naturally drain it, and if he wanted to make his soil hold water he would subsoil it. He argued strongly against subsoiling; he had seen fields nearly spoiled for a crop by the plan which was in vogue a few years ago, and they did not get over it for years.

Mr. Gard would not turn up new unfertilized soil largely at once, but would do it gradually. It is pretty good soil on his farm to the depth of seven inches. He would like to close up some of the sluices Mr. Lawrence speaks of, lest the fertility go off too suddenly there are basins of clay that are impervious to water, but our soil is generally open enough to carry off the excess of moisture.

Mr. James Bale, of Paw Paw, has been practicing for several years the plan of sowing wheat on sod previously top-dressed with manure. He prefers a pasture lot to a meadow, and one that has been enriched sufficiently to bear two crops in succession, and thinks the second crop on such land should surpass the first. The reason the pasture field is best, is because the soil is more compact. He plows four weeks before seeding, that the ground may be properly fitted to receive the seed. He plows sod six inches and stubble deeper. The first plowing of a sod makes no proper fitting for clover seed; it is very likely to fall if sown then, but at the second plowing, the clover will take well. He uses a roller drill, and thinks the compacting of the soil with this implement good for the wheat plant. Thinks a clover sod much better than timothy, for the reason that the root system of the clover is much the greatest. Only last week he plowed up a clover root two feet eight inches long which then was broken off at quite a large size. His top-dressing is done in the spring, and left until fall, when the sod is plowed.

Mr. Whitbeck—The success of wheat growing mainly depends upon the season. Sometimes the most labor bestowed upon a crop gives the poorest returns, and vice versa. Land in good condition will usually give good crops of wheat, but the difficulty is to keep the soil up and grow wheat; thinks we must grow more corn and less wheat. He has had some good crops of wheat on timothy sod, but such a sod does not leave the land in as good shape as clover; it is harder, and less friable and easily prepared for the crop.

Mr. Haller's rotation is a sod for wheat, two crops in succession, then corn, and wheat, and seed—four crops before seeding—lets it lie three years before plowing again. He has had 25 bushels to the acre

on corn stubble that was mellow for eight inches down, which opposes the theory that the soil must be compact. He cuts up his corn and feeds the stalks in a yard, where they will work up fine in time to apply to his wheat ground.

A. C. Glidden thought the practice of getting land up in good shape to grow a crop of wheat that exhausted it again was poor policy; there could be no advance in quality of soil by such a practice; it was simply "going up the hill and then go down again." If present prices drove farmers to growing something else to take the place of wheat, it was a god-send for them. The best of wheat farmers did no more than hold their own in quality of soil, while the many poorer ones, on poorer soil, who thought they must grow wheat too, were gradually reducing this fertility to a lower ebb, and the result was damaging to the whole country. Too much dependence must not be placed upon the theory that the soil draws a large proportion of its fertility from the atmosphere; both doctrine and fact are too ethereal to depend upon; there must be something more tangible to produce wheat or any other crop. Tillage is not manure in the sense of supplying food from the atmosphere, and no other miracle helps the farmer to grow his crops. The atmosphere vitalizes the plant and is essential to its perfect development, but it does not supplement neglect in properly preparing the soil, or in supplying it with plant-food.

Mr. Goodenough thought we were dependent upon the atmosphere for much of the vigor of the plant, and even for being here to-day, but that dependence should not extend too far. He thinks we are drawing too heavily upon the land by continued cropping. We fail so often with clover that he has sowed largely to timothy and thus gets a sod. If we will seed down while we have the poor side up, we will have both bottom and top enriched. If we can plow when the soil is filled with moisture, the moisture will continue through a season of drouth, and the plant will start with much more vigor and get ready for winter.

Mr. Gard used to think that clover caught much of its manurial qualities from the atmosphere, but has changed his mind. He now thinks that plaster is dissolved by the rains and furnishes food through the roots.

H. S. Rodgers thinks there is a turning point now for farmers. When wheat gets down to its present low average, coupled with a low price, the change to other crops must come. He advocated more stock and more attention to mixed grasses for pasture. He thought the pores in Mr. Lawrence's soil due to earth worms, and thought they improved its fertility. Several gentlemen commented this theory and thought the slime left by earth worms tended to harden the soil and make it heavy, lumpy and infertile.

Mr. Bale has applied salt to wheat, and could discover no benefit from the application, but thought it might have benefited the clover following. The discussion here branched off to orchard grass and kindred grasses for pasture and meadow, and the meeting soon adjourned.

Your correspondent spent an hour on the farm of B. Hathaway, examining his plantations of new seedling strawberries, and other plants and fruits, but has no room now for a description that will do justice to what was seen. He hopes in the near future to visit the farm and describe the many interesting features of farming, forestry, and seed growing which are under experimentation. A. C. G.

FASHION IN SHORTHORN BREEDING.

In our last article, either by mistake of the typesetter or the slip of our own pencil, we were made to say that at the sale after Mr. Bates' death "Lord Ducie was the purchaser of the Duchesses." We intended to say that Lord Ducie was the purchaser of some of the Duchesses. There were fourteen of the Duchess family sold, and Lord Ducie bought Duchesses 55th, 59th and 64th, and the bull 4th Duke of York (10167) leaving ten of the family that were purchased by other parties.

In our former articles we had not intended to follow out in detail the history only of those Shorthorns that have become famous for the long prices for which they have sold, but have aimed to give some hints by which the reader can form an idea of the foundation upon which this great bubble fashion has been built. As a natural result some families of Shorthorns will be held in higher esteem than others for several reasons; but any candid person will freely admit that in many cases prices have been carried to unreasonable proportions, and those who have seen some of the inside workings of the business, know that many of our best and most enterprising breeders and dealers have been ruined financially by endeavoring to not only lead others but to keep abreast with the fashion. The bewitching goddess who presides over or rules the fashion would point her finger one way and before her votaries could make their movements accord with her dictates, she would be leading in another direction; always moving, always changing, never stopping to consider the most important elements of practical usefulness.

After the Duchesses had reached their greatest popularity and sold for such unknown figures as they did at New York Mills, it was a natural consequence that they would decline in value. The prices to which they had attained were out of the reach of any except the money kings of live stock breeders. The attention of the greater portion of the breeders and dealers in Shorthorns must of necessity be turned toward some other family.

While on a visit through the province of Ontario shortly after the New York Mills sale, we had the pleasure of meeting some of the leading importers and dealers in Shorthorns there. While talking of the condition of the Shorthorn interest at the time one of the most active ones said: "The Princess family is the next family to 'boom' and next to them are the Gwynnes." We asked why he predicted that the Princess family would be the next to reach extravagant prices. His reply was that "they have the longest pedigree of any family known, and the fact that Bates was partial to them and had used them as an out-cross on the Duchesses." Much was said and written in praise of this family by a few who had them in their hands, and it was evident that they intended to force them to the front, more on the length of their pedigree than on the superior merits of the cattle. As an example of what was said of them we will quote a paragraph from one of the Canadian writers at the time. After showing that the Booths had used this blood he says:

"It appears that all the leading tribes of Shorthorns have been refreshed with Princess blood—there is, indeed, no family of any repute that is not indebted to it—a fact most suggestive of its great value and worthy the appreciation of, and an example to be followed by breeders of the present day; who should especially bear in mind that in view of the increasing importance and study which is now paid to the purity of blood, the Princesses are justly entitled to take for their motto 'Nulli Secundum'."

After getting a slight insight into the "booming business" we were not surprised in May, 1874, when two of the Princess family sold in Chicago for \$11,000, and in April, 1875, two were sold for \$10,000 each. The financial panic of 1873 had its effect in depressing values, and the number of the Princess family sold so great and their owners so ready to sell during the "boom" that in May, 1875, six cows and calves sold in Chicago for from \$1,100 to \$3,600; and in the following August four females averaged \$3,750—the highest price being \$5,600; while at Groom's sale in Kentucky in October, same year, five sold at prices ranging from \$1,600 to \$5,050.

While one faction of the Shorthorn breeders were booming the Princess family others were, by nearly every method conceivable, endeavoring to force their favorite family to public notice, and in many instances succeeded in advancing prices on all the families that could by their pedigree be judged from the Bates standpoint to enormous prices. We could give a list of the leading ones and the prices, but from the fact that the number of the families was so great we omit it. Our financial difficulties had a depressing effect on the whole business, and prices on these leading families shrank in value in about the same proportion that we have noticed on the Princess family. Dealers who had been anxious to march at the head of the procession were heavy losers, and many of them were ruined financially. Such reverses are inevitable when any commodity is forced beyond its legitimate or practical value, and those who are willing to chase a bubble and risk their means on fancied values at such exciting times must take the consequences.

Through these years of prosperity in Shorthorn breeding, from the close of the war in 1865, to 1875, there was an almost unlimited demand from the west for stock with which to improve the hard-mated, slow-maturing cattle in the great grazing portions of the country. Anything that was presentable in appearance and could be recorded in the American Herd Book was taken at good prices. The business of not only breeding but dealing in Shorthorns was a very profitable one. Western buyers were not very discriminating in regard to pedigree, and the result was a large portion of the smaller herds in the east, and what was termed those of plain breeding, and with short pedigrees, were weeded out of the large herds and sold to go west. After the panic things changed. The stringent condition of the finances had a tendency to reduce values in the west. The demand for young bulls fell off to quite an extent, and those who had invested large amounts of money in the business found stock accumulating on their hands, and not a ready market at very remunerative prices. The popular auction sale did not always bring buyers sufficient to sustain prices satisfactorily, and although the business was fairly profitable the profits were small in comparison with former years, and dissatisfaction and disagreeable results followed.

When men are suffering from reverses in business, after they have found the cause of their difficulty, if they cannot restore themselves to their former con-

dition of prosperity by fair means, they too often resort to any means by which they can accomplish that end. In by far too many instances men seek to build up their own business by tearing down and injuring that of others; and at the same time while they seek their own aggrandizement, they court that which is most disagreeable—the animosity of their competitors. The Shorthorn breeders had a precedent in the operations of Thomas Bates, who was a bold critic, and our Shorthorn breeding interest presented a broad field in which to ply the vocation of a critic, and far too many have worked at it very assiduously. Some of the results of these criticisms we purpose to mention in our next.

(To be Continued.)

CAN WHEAT BE GROWN ANY CHEAPER?

MANCHESTER, AUGUST 18, 1884.
To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Being a reader of your valuable paper for a number of years, I have perused its columns carefully to find some plan suggested to lessen the cost of producing wheat. I have raised wheat successfully after wheat by turning under a clover sod about the first of May, harrowing well, and making the rows straight, four feet apart, and cultivate thoroughly, keeping the ground mellow until sowing time. I sow about the 1st of September, one and three quarter bushels per acre, broadcast, and then cultivate twice in a row, both ways, with a fine tooth cultivator. The corn can then be cut and shocked as usual when it is fully matured. In the spring I go over the field with a light harrow or roller the same way around as I wish to reap it.

It occurs to me, however, that a one-horse drill, rightly made, could be used to advantage to sow wheat in corn, and I ask for the address of any firm who manufacture such an implement.

This plan secures thorough cultivation, which benefits the corn, also giving the corn ample time to mature, which cannot be done under the old way of cutting the corn and plowing the ground, unless sown very late.

ALBERT CASE.

THE GRANGE PICNIC.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COL., Aug. 22, 1884.
To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

At an early hour Thursday morning, vehicles of every description, loaded with farmers and their families, began to arrive at the College, and continued coming until a late hour of the day. Each possessed one or more baskets of good things for the well being of the physical man, to be eaten before the intellectual feast in the chapel was partaken of. Between the time of arrival and speaking some of the visitors rambled over the campus or through the buildings until dinner was ready, and then partook of the contents of the baskets. All the morning they continued to come, until at noon it was estimated that there were between twelve and fifteen hundred people on the grounds. Almost every tree had its group of merry children and more sedate elders under its branches, resting, waiting or eating.

At one o'clock about half of those on the campus responded to the call of the College bell and assembled in the chapel. George W. Phelps, of Meridian, called the meeting to order. After Scripture reading and prayer, Miss May Fairchild, of Okemos, favored the audience with a recitation, which was very well received; after which Prof. Beal delivered a short and pleasant address, welcoming the farmers to their own College. After the response by Mr. Phelps, Hon. Cyrus G. Luce, the orator of the day, was introduced and delivered an address full not only of earnest counsel and advice, but also of gleams of wit and humor, which held the attention of the audience, notwithstanding the closeness of the atmosphere, due to the heat and crowded room. He urged those present to act harmoniously in all that pertains to the farmers' best interests. After Mr. Luce's address short and interesting speeches were made by Messrs. Holbrook, Shipman and others. The meeting then closed by singing the Doxology.

After the meeting the principal points of attraction were again thronged with visitors, who seemed well pleased with the exercises of the day, and the appearance of the College. About four o'clock they began to leave, and a line of vehicles continued to pass out of the gates until the "shades of night were falling fast."

C. M. W.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN ILLINOIS.

That contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia has made its appearance in Illinois is now an admitted fact, the disease having broken out in a herd of Jerseys. As the herd has been affected some time, and animals have been sold from it to parties in other sections of that State, it will require very energetic measures to stamp it out. This disease is absolutely fatal, and only the destruction of infected animals can stop its ravages. Our stock men will do well to be very careful in regard to Illinois stock, until it is certain that the disease has been stamped out.

PENCIL SKETCHES BY THE WAY:
Genesee County—Some Statistics Regarding It—Some of Its Farms and Flocks.

In continuing through the town of Grand Blanc, we find Cranston Clark splendidly located on 180 acres of fine farming land, which previous to his purchase of it was considered to be one of the poorest lots of land in the town. Now it is one of the best farms, with substantial house and barns. In stock we find a good yearling roan Shorthorn bull, got by Knight of Brant, out of Maud, a five-year-old handsome roan cow, bred by Thomas Shaw, of Mundy, Mich., she by Mazurka Prince 17728, out of Brookside Beauty, by Col. Welch 11537, running to imp. Stapleton Lass, by Sailor (9592). Maud 3rd is another handsome roan, is two years old, sired by Knight of Brant, out of Maud; Maud 4th is a red, and out of Maud by Snyder Boy, out of Maud 3rd. The fine young Percheron grade colts were got by the imp. stallion owned at Grand Blanc, and from good breeding mares. The Poland-Chinas kept for breeding were purchased from the Barnes Brothers, of Bryon, Mich. The improvements on this farm have been extensive, and it truly ranks as a good one.

David Palmer has 160 acres in his farm, has good buildings, fine belt of timber on west side, is thorough in his farm work, has a thoroughbred Shorthorn bull, two years old, got by Victor 42100, out of a fine pure bred dam; his stock ram was purchased from Hon. John T. Rich, and is registered; the thoroughbred sires used to grade up his cattle were from the herd of G. W. Stuart.

E. D. Mead has a fine farm of 160 acres, extra house, barns, etc., fields laid out in 40 acres each, an elegant farm owned by a tasty and energetic man, one of the first breeders of thoroughbred stock in town. He has now a small herd that are well bred and meritorious, is a heavy feeder of cattle and sheep for "Christmas times," and is an earnest worker on his grand good farm. But moments are precious with him at harvest time, and we take a hurried leave.

Thomas Shaw, of Mundy, greeted us warmly when he found we were the FARMER'S representative, for its former senior publisher, the late R. F. Johnstone, had many times visited him, and his recollections of those times were still fresh in memory. In place of the old log house which for so many years had been a goodly service in pioneer days, we find a new frame one, in modern style and well arranged, and it only cost the sum of \$2,000. He has been a breeder of Shorthorns for years, and when his herd was full in number competed at more than one of our State fairs, and always with success. Through a combination of circumstances, by sales and otherwise, his herd is now "few in number, but handsome and majestic as ever, and through their progeny have done much good. He tells us he will soon have a herd again that will be a credit to him self, the town, county and State.

A. W. Alger lives in the same town, 10 miles from Flint, has 150 acres of land, and has been for four years a breeder of Poland Chinas. He has two handsome breeding sows, Favorite 8212, by Gem's Model 2498, out of Little Keever 7th 5970, by Aaron 1241, and Gem 8932, by Hopeful 2575, out of Black Viola 4942, by U. S. of Riverside 2051; both of them are in fine form, and of excellent breeding. Billy Boy 3211 was bred on the farm, and is quite stylish. A few Chester Whites are also to be seen on the farm.

Nelson Goodrich has a farm of 280 acres of rolling land, and in stock some thoroughbred Shorthorns bred by Geo. Stuart; but his specialty is horse stock for we find quite a breeding stable of them. For instance we noticed a pair of Bashaw mares stunted to Teumessah and Joe Gavin; they are thirteen years old, but are valuable as breeders, some of their colts being beauties; three colts from Mambrino Whip, one three and two two years old, a yearling mare from Goldenbrow, with one of the Bashaw mares for dam; an eight-year-old Hambletonian mare, bred to Hardwood, and several others worthy of mention. Mr. G. has made lately some sales of horse stock, at prices that will induce him undoubtedly to remain in the business of breeding good roadsters and fancy stock.

The four brothers McCandlish, of Goodrich, are hard workers, and are making a splendid farm of 100 acres. They are variety farmers, their acreage of wheat is about 30 usually, and yield 30 bushels to the acre; this land is slightly rolling, some bottom lands on the Thread River, which crosses the farm, giving plenty of feed in a dry season like this to the large flock of high grade sheep (170), and cattle that are kept on the farm, to the pecuniary benefit of these "Scotch laddies," while their father, who came here in 1836, does not believe in being put on the shelf, but labors in the garden, and discusses with interest "British rule and free trade." The two-year-old roan Shorthorn bull Clyde La 2nd was bred by John Joy, of Atlas; the eight-year-old Lillie Clyde was purchased from him but not bred by him; there is a handsome heifer and a six months old bull also in

the herd. They have thirteen breeding mares and colts inclusive. This is a good farm, with good stock, and worked by economical and industrious boys.

Our readers must pardon a slight digression from Genesee County, for we could not pass by C. J. Allen, of Holly, in Oakland Co., and his pleasant farm and home, where "On the Wing" and "George" were heartily welcomed. This is one of the tidiest and snugest farms and homes we have met on our route, and we enjoyed the noontide "siesta" ever so much, for it was graced by the company of fair ones. In looking over the farm we found everything in fine order, the stand of corn the best we had seen, and the fifty high grade sheep in good condition. The stock ram is three years old, was purchased from C. C. Beals of Grand Blanc. The five-year-old rich roan Shorthorn cow Jennie Thomas, was bred by J. K. Pierson, of Goodrich, was got by Baron Newcastle 5th 31726, out of Snowdrop, by Washtenaw Duke 25126—7th dam, Lucy, by Old Splendor 24164. Princess Beatrice is one year old, was got by Geo. W. Stuart's Independence 33877, (he was purchased in Kentucky to head his herd) and out of Jennie Thomas, who has got now a promising red and white bull calf called Duke of Holly, got by Victor 41200—George calls him a good one, and we endorse it.

John Hadley, of Holly, was the other party referred to. His farm comprises 400 acres of rolling land; upon it are fine buildings. His cattle and sheep are well graded; his stock ram was purchased from Hon. John T. Rich, and is registered; the thoroughbred sires used to grade up his cattle were from the herd of G. W. Stuart.

A. G. Gale, of Atlas, has a farm of 240 acres, and a flock of registered Merino sheep numbering over one hundred, and all pure Rich, a sure guaranty of their worth. They have been bred straight for a great many years, and are as choice a flock as there is in the county. A new sheep barn 20x40 feet has been erected lately for them.

One and a half miles east of Atlas village is the 176 acre stock farm of John Joy, who has been breeding thoroughbred Shorthorns for 15 years, and now has one of the largest and best herds in the county. His farm is nicely located, the buildings good and ample, and his attention and care most excellent. The six-year old red bull Joe Johnston 4th 32912 heads the herd. He is a large, compact and vigorous animal, has proved a grand good stock-getter, and has taken first prizes at several fairs in competition with good ones, (as we have seen). He was got by Joe Johnston, out of Phyllis Clyde, by Dick Clyde 18901, running to imp. Mrs. Motte, by Adam (717). Lady Jane is a fine cow; and Lady Valentine, equally as good, was bred on the farm, was got by Baron of Newcastle 5th 31726, out of Roan 3d, by Duke of Oakland 20318, running to the Cox importation of 1816. Lady Jane was got by Chimborazo 28848, and is the dam of May Belle, a light roan, and Joe Johnston 4th, and dam of the young roan bull Joe Johnston 5th, a young animal of fine promise for future worth and usefulness, and also dam of calf May Flower, got by Joe Johnston 4th. The 23d Duchess of Gloster is a five year light roan bred by F. & A. B. Snyder of Waterloo, Ont., was got by Athelstane 6th 31656, out of 20th Duchess of Gloster by New Year's Boy 1787. Kitty Clyde is a young heifer calf got by Baron Newcastle out of Phyllis Clyde; Victoria is a handsome red and white, was out of Lady Valentine by Victor 41200. Lady Roan is two years old, was bred on the farm, and traces to the Cox importation of 1816. The bull Duke Alexis, (vol. 26), bred by L. L. Brooks, of Novi, has developed into a good one; he was got by Duke of Lexington 35168, out of Kate Napier 4th by Mazurka Duke 23994, and tracing to imp. Flora by Lafon's Son of Comet (155). The young heifer, (a red beauty) Eugenia Aylesby, was bred by Willard C. Wixom of Wixom, and recorded in Vol. 38, was got by Mazurka Aylesby 4434, out of Eugenie 15638, by Aldridge Duke 34345, tracing to Old Splendor. Mr. Joy has a good herd, in fine condition, has made many sales and added largely through his influence to the feeling in this locality for good stock. His grade cattle and his large flock of over 125 grade sheep and lambs show equally well. He has a pair of fine boys four and five years old, and good work horses, while his thoroughbred Cheshires were purchased from the herd of George Titworth of Hunter's Creek, Lapeer County.

On arriving again at Flint the first prominent object that drew our attention was the new fountain being placed in position in the first ward park. It was presented to the city by the McFarlan estate, and is the only one of the kind ever manufactured, and was selected from many of unique design. It stands about 16 feet high, is a beautiful piece of brnze work, the base being in rock and rustic style. On the lower base stand three storks from the beaks of which flow streams of water. Two large receiving basins surmount these, and above all is the beautiful bronze statue of a woman holding aloft a

(Continued on eighth page.)

Horse Matters.

Dates of Trotting Meetings in Michigan

East Saginaw	Aug. 26 to 29
Mt. Pleasant	Sept. 3 to 5

Our Great Trotters.

The reigns of the sovereigns of the trotting turf, with their best records in harness, and also the time with which each beat the record of his predecessor, may be tabulated as follows:

Name of Horse	Year	Record
Lady Suffolk	1884	2:27 1/2
Flora Temple	1886	2:25 3/4
Flora Temple	1889	2:19 3/4
Decker	1887	2:17 1/2
Goldenrod	1871	2:17
Goldenrod	1874	2:14
St. Julien	1878	2:13 1/2
St. Julien	1879	2:13 1/2
Maud S.	1880	2:11 3/4
Maud S.	1881	2:10 3/4
Jay-Eye-See	1884	2:10
Maud S.	1884	2:09 1/2

A glance at this review shows that the record of trotting in harness has been lowered sixteen and one-fourth seconds, or but a little more than a quarter of a minute during the past forty years, and just ten seconds, or one sixth of a minute, during the last quarter of a century. In ordinary human affairs ten seconds seem almost inappreciable. But the gain of this small amount of time has wrought wonderful changes on the trotting turf, where a succession to the sovereignty was brought about this month in two instances by a quarter of a second. This development of speed on the track is due primarily to the improvement of trotting stock by breeding. But there are also other very important causes. Horses are better trained and better handled than formerly. They have the advantage of improved appliances for feet and legs, to say nothing of bit and rein. Then, the sulks of to-day are the best for speed ever made; and, finally—what is perhaps most telling—there has been a steady improvement in tracks. All of these influences have contributed materially to the lowering of the trotting record.

Turf and Track.

The Flint trotting meeting was quite successful, both the attendance and trotting being good, and the weather fine.

In the free-for-all pacers at the Utica Driving Park, last Friday, Richball was drawn after the third heat, never getting a place.

The race meeting at Jackson is reported to have been a failure in a financial way, although the attendance on the last day was excellent.

The latest attempts of Jay-Eye-See and Phyllis to beat their records were unsuccessful. Jay-Eye-See made a bad break in his trial, but finished his mile in 2:11. Phyllis did his mile in 2:15.

In the 2:45 class at Joliet, Ill., Myrtle, by Louis Napoleon, dam by Fiske's Mambrino Chief, took second money. Six heats were trotted, Myrtle taking first and fifth, and being second in the second and sixth.

During the recent race meeting at Brighton Beach the horse Carlisle, while running a selling race, fell, and his jockey, Sax, was instantly killed. An examination showed that death resulted from concussion of the brain.

MAMIE M., a trotting mare with a record of 2:29 1/2, was injured at Joliet, Ill., while being unloaded from a railroad car, her hind legs being badly bruised, and has been laid off for the present. She is at Elizabethtown, Ohio.

We notice that the three-year-old stallion A. G. Dewey, a grandson of Louis Napoleon, won the race for three-year-olds at Joliet, Ill., recently, his opponents being Victor Sprague, Alva Belmont, and Marmaduke. The time was 2:50, 2:46, and 2:40, Dewey taking the three heats.

The Michigan horse, A. V. Pantlin, owned by Messrs. Cowham and Hall, of Jackson, has been entered in the 3:19 class in the Grand Circuit Meeting at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn. The other entries in this class include Overman, Eyra L., St. Albans and H. B. Winslip.

BELLE F., owned by R. Armstrong, of Almont, who purchased her from A. C. Fiske, of Coldwater, is entered in the 2:32 class in the Grand Circuit meeting at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn. There are twelve entries in this class. She is also entered in the 2:34 class at same meeting.

The Cleveland Driving Park Company will give an international horse fair for speed Sept. 23, 24, 25 and 26. The programme includes the following races, each for a purse of \$700: Tuesday, the 224, three-minute and 27 class trotters; Wednesday, 2:35 and 2:30 class trotters; Thursday, 2:35 class pacers, 2:30 class trotters; Friday, 2:40 and 2:30 class trotters. Entries close September 15.

A TROTTER stallion called Bullion was entered in the 2:30 class at Joliet, Ill., and won in three straight heats. The horse was protested as having a 2:40 record. Before the meeting was over a dispatch from Hartford, Conn., reported Bullion as having a record of 2:40, made at Yorkville last season. The judges immediately expelled the stallion and his owner, Wm. Weese, and gave the second horse first money. All pools on the race were declared off.

Horse Gossip.

MAUD S. has been sold to Mr. Robert Bonner for \$40,000. It is said that Vanderbilt had refused \$100,000 for her from other parties who wanted to put her on the track, but he refused to sell her for that purpose. Why he objected to her trotting in matches again is somewhat singular, and it is attributed by some to the fact that Jay-Eye-See might get away with her. At any rate Bonner has her now, and she will never again trot a public trial, although there will be long stories of the wonders she will accomplish in private.

WHY VANDERBILT SOLD MAUD S.—W. W. Bait, trainer of Maud S., who has driven her in all her public performances, having felt aggrieved at the publication of the intimation that Vanderbilt was displeased with his work, Capt. Stone, the former owner of Maud S., obtained permission to make public the following letter:

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 9.

DEAR SIR—You have offered me \$100,000 for Maud S., but the terms were such I could not comply. The mare has been sold to Mr. R. Bonner for a very much smaller sum. No dickerings as to price, and no after consideration. I notice something has been said that I was dissatisfied with Bait's management in

driving. This is not from me. I have been satisfied with the management of the mare, but have been greatly annoyed by letters since she performed at Cleveland. I have had all I want of that kind of business, and concluded to put an end to it.

Yours, very truly,

W. H. VANDERBILT.

Horsemen's Testimony.
OFFICE ELWOOD'S LIVERY, FEED AND BOARDING STABLE, ST. CLAIR, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20, 1883.
LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO.—Dear Sirs:—I have been using Gombault's Cautic Balm for over three years, and I cheerfully state that I have never used or heard of a remedy that has so reliable and thorough in its action. I would sooner part with all other veterinary remedies than Cautic Balm. It can be diluted and used for many kinds of ailments mentioned in your circular, and with complete satisfaction. I have used it for sprains, splints, corns, swollen, contracted hoof, sores, strained tendons, and many kinds of simple lameness. I can cheerfully recommend the Balm for any of the above from actual experience. I am confident that it is the best veterinary remedy ever discovered.

THOS. ELWOOD & SON.

Messrs. Elwood & Son have for many years conducted the largest and best livery and feed stable in Cleveland, and the above certificate was given without any solicitation whatever.

For the information of all we would say that genuine bottle of the Gombault's Cautic Balm has the signature of Lawrence Williams & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, on the label as they are sole importers of it to this country.

The Farm.

Modern Cheese Methods.

Mr. J. A. Smith gives some of the leading points in the method of cheese making as practiced by Prof. Harris, who is in the employ of the Dominion Government as cheese instructor for a portion of Canada. Mr. Harris uses rennet partly in proportion to the time he intends the cheese to be kept before sale, and use. He wishes to cut the cheese in from 10 to 20 days; he coagulates the milk of which they are made, so it will thicken in from eight to twelve minutes. Prolong the thickening time by using less rennet if a slower maturing cheese is desired. We regret, says Mr. Smith, that Mr. Harris did not put a limit on the time that might be taken to thicken; as there is a wide difference of opinion on that point; some holding it may be as long as 35 or 40 minutes. Our belief is that when more than 30 minutes is required, it induces weakness in the curd and waste of the best part of the weight. He prefers the Extract of Rennet, as now known in commerce; but if he makes his own from the skins, he soaks them five days in a stone jar, using two quarts of water and one quart of pound of salt to each skin. Then wrings them out, strains the liquor, and adds to it more salt than it will dissolve. Soaks the skins again in a weak brine, rubs them thoroughly occasionally, for two days, and wrings them out and throws them away. The liquor is then strained and added to the first—care being taken that there is salt enough to forbid any approach to putrefaction. Says this way never fails, and detests the use of whey, instead of water, as damaging to the flavor. Keeps the liquor in the coolest place in the factory.

When setting stirs lively for three minutes; then lets it stand four minutes; then merely moves the surface with the bottom of a dipper, till he sees signs of coagulation. Outs when curd will break square, and cuts very thoroughly. Is not then in haste to apply the heat; takes 15 minutes to let it harden, and uses the hand to gently stir and break any cubes the knife has failed to divide. Too quick or sudden application of heat hardens the curd too much and makes it harder for the whey to escape. Heats gently to 98 deg., and stirs enough to keep curd fine, unless matting is permitted and the curd ground in a mill;—which latter way he prefers, and avers it promotes firmness of texture and at the same time a soft flexibility that is not attained by the other method.

Like the Dominion Outing (which is a sieve made of knives crossed, through which the curd is forced by pressure) better than the United States knife or peg mill.

He insists upon having the whey drawn while sweet; and also upon keeping the curd warm after being drained, until acid enough has developed. Inveighs, loudly, against drafts of cold air on the bare curd, either from cold room or open doors or windows. Relies on the hot iron trestle, and says while it gives off an odor of burnt milk it is safe, but the moment the odor changes to that of toasted cheese, the salt should be applied. Delay at this point results in tallowy cheese. He salts from 12 to 13 lbs. per 100 lbs., according to the time he intends to have them keep before being consumed. To cure in 30 days salts 2 lbs. 6 oz. In filling hoops believes in doing the work pretty rapidly, to prevent the salt from settling in one end. Cures in temperature of 60 to 70. Too low heat makes a soggy, clammy cheese.

Economic Root Culture.

F. D. Curtis says, in the N. Y. Tribune: "I have a better way of putting in roots than by rigging. The old way was to plow a furrow and fill it with manure, and then turn two furrows on top of it, and put the seed on this ridge. Now I spread the manure broadcast, and plow it under and then harrow the ground, and clear it of stones and clods, and if it is not then in good enough order harrow it again, and clear as before. The ground is then rolled and marked out one way with a corn marker, and the seed drill is run in the bottom of these marks. The ground is then rolled again, which leaves it smooth, and being compacted the seed comes up sooner and gets ahead of the weeds. A little phosphate is sprinkled in the marked rows before the seed is sown and this helps to give the seed a good start.

"Put in this manner the young plants can be readily seen as soon as they are out of the ground. In a few days the weeds and dirt may be scraped away with a hoe from each side of the plants into the middle of the rows and the plants kept clean. When larger they should be thinned out and the cultivator run between the rows as often as necessary, to keep the weeds down and the ground mellow. Before adopting this plan of sowing the seed in the bottom of the marked rows there were often skips, and in dry weather

long stretches where the seeds did not come up at all. Now these troubles are rare and the seeds come up uniform and grow rapidly. I raise my carrots in this way and they require but one hand-hoeing and the thinning-out. Carrots can be grown in this manner with very little trouble, and I count them a necessity on the farm.

"A part of the clover ground has been selected for turnips. The clover will be cut and the land plowed. It should then be rolled and a week after covered with the best rotted manure which can be had, and thoroughly cultivated until the soil and manure are well mixed. Ashes are a good special fertilizer. They should be sown broadcast and harrowed in. When the ground is mellow and the grass and weeds are killed the seed may be sown and covered with a roller or brush drag. In no way can a plot of ground be made more productive, or to meet the wants of the farm for feed when it is needed. The best of the turnips may be gathered and the rest fed on the ground, or the whole patch made to furnish succulent food late in the autumn when the rest of the farm cannot supply it. The turnips should be put in as early in July as possible for fear dry weather may come and keep the seed from starting."

Cost of Meat and Milk.

Dr. J. B. Lawes has been figuring upon the comparative cost of making meat and milk, particularly the draft each makes upon the soil of a pasture, and gives the results of his calculations in the English *Chambers of Agriculture Journal* as follows:

I have a dairy of about 30 cows. For the last two months each cow has consumed daily a little over 100 lbs. of food, consisting of cake, bran, hay, and straw-chaff, and mangels. The dry weight of this food is 28 lbs., while the average daily product of milk is a little over 28 lbs.; but if we call it 28 lbs. it will very much facilitate our calculation, as we shall have one pound of dry food producing one pound of milk.

Milk contains about 13 per cent of dry substance; 1,000 lbs. of dry food will therefore produce 130 lbs. of dry milk. If I had fed oxen with the same food, I should have expected about 85 lbs. of increase in live weight, containing 63 lbs. of dry matter. The 130 lbs. of dry milk will contain about seven pounds of nitrogen; the 60 lbs. of dry animal will contain hardly one per cent. The 1,000 lbs. of dry food will contain about 20 lbs. of nitrogen, therefore the milk will abstract seven pounds, or about 35 per cent, while the meat will take only five per cent.

In dealing with these figures it appears to be the fairest way to show the loss of manure generally upon the whole of the food equally. If I were merely estimating the meat or milk produce by the foods, such a proceeding would be evidently unfair; or if I were estimating the separate manure value of the different foods, a different course would have to be pursued; but here we have to deal with a certain number of ingredients contained in a mixed diet—part home-grown, part purchased—and it is required to know what amount of these ingredients is abstracted by a dairy cow as compared with the amount abstracted by a fattening ox.

If we assume the manure value of one ton of linseed cake to be 60s. before feeding, it would be worth 57s. if fed by oxen, as against 38s. if fed by dairy cows; these figures representing the value of ingredients removed in the milk and meat, though making no allowance for the waste or loss of manure.

If, instead of charging the loss of the manure upon the whole of the food consumed, we charge it upon the cake alone, it will require all the nitrogen in 8 lbs. of cake to furnish the quantity contained in two gallons of milk. Under these circumstances, a cow receiving a quarter of a cwt. of linseed cake per week, and yielding 14 gallons of milk, would reduce the manure value of a ton of linseed cake to a very few shillings. It is quite evident, therefore, that the popular idea of dairy farming taking much more out of the land than grazing, is fully borne out by the figures given, and unless the loss is compensated by imports in the form of food or manure, pasture land will soon deteriorate.

Cure for Bloat.

Some time ago I was unfortunate enough to lose a couple of cattle, by bloat, having turned them into a clover patch, after receiving nothing but dry hay. Naturally, after I had experience, I inquired very carefully into the cause and cure of bloat, and I think I can now prevent it, as well as relieve it if it should be brought on. The cause is the formation of a large amount of gas in the stomach and intestines, to which there is given no escape. To prevent this I am careful to prepare my cows to go on grass, by feeding them soft food mixed with the dry for a week or so, before putting them to pasture. I have tried the following cure a dozen of times, and never saw it fail. Take a piece of chalk about as large as a hen's egg, break it into a powder, and then mix it with a quart of strong cider vinegar. In the absence of vinegar, pour boiling water over the chalk and give the mixture to the animal when quite warm. This mixture will also relieve colic in a horse very quickly. I have tried this remedy enough to know that it is a good one, and it may be of use to your readers. —Cor. Canadian Farmer.

Harvesting the Corn Crop.

In a few weeks this heavy work of the farmer will begin, by cutting off the stalks near the bottom, and putting it in stocks to remain in that state until the grain hardens, when the corn will be husked and the fodder becomes sufficiently dry to be hauled in and stacked for the use of the cattle; though of late years the largest portion of the husks is carefully selected and sold to upholsterers. There is a great deal in knowing how to manage the fodder in the best manner. Sometimes the size of the stocks or shocks is too large, tending to produce mould, and thus very seriously

injuring alike the grain and the fodder. Sometimes they are too small, allowing too much surface to be exposed to the rains, and causing increased damage to the fodder from inclement weather.

Hence, a moderate sized shock is preferred. We have long noticed and commented on the fact that a great deal of corn-fodder, after the ears are removed, is allowed to remain in the field, in a very exposed condition, until late in November, and even up to the first half of December, thus permitting the weather to destroy a large proportion of its value as feed for cattle, which eat the leaves in preference to hay, and would much of the stalks if cut into thin pieces, sprinkled over with a little cornmeal, and when convenient, steamed. We could never understand the reason why the fodder should not all be carefully stacked at the barn, or housed, in the latter end of October or beginning of November, when it would prove a valuable addition to the winter's stock of provender. By that time, also, the grain will all have been sown, and the potatoes dug, and there is no work of hurry to interfere with the proper securing of the fodder crop. It is well known that for horses carefully harvested corn leaves are regarded as particularly nutritious, and to the race horse they are especially valuable and sought after.—Germania Telegraph.

Buttered Flour.

A Connecticut company makes flour all ready for baking into biscuit or strawberry shortcake; it only requires to be mixed with milk or cold water, and the batter is ready for the oven. The process of its manufacture is interesting. A quantity of wheat flour is taken, sifted, and dumped into a large tub. Butter, cut into small cubes, is added to the flour. Then the white-coated operator weighs out certain mysterious quantities of baking soda and fine table salt, which go to swell the contents of the tub. Then the mixture is placed into a large polished cask, which revolves slowly in one direction, while a sort of dasher inside moves in the opposite direction. The cask revolves about thirty minutes, at the end of which time it is opened. It is found that the ingredients have been thoroughly mixed; that every particle of moisture contained in the butter has been evaporated, and that the mixture is as fragrant as new mown hay. It is then placed in bags and boxed for shipment. Its sale is very large.

Agricultural Items.

The way to get good cows is to select them when calves, and give them the best care till maturity.

The Arab compels his horse to feed from the ground in order to maintain the curve of the backbone. This is the natural way of feeding, and is an argument for long managers.

Mr. ALLEN, of Illinois, tests a cow that he thinks of buying by milking her quickly and clean, and at once straining an ordinary tumbler of the milk. He says any cow that will not produce three-fourths of an inch of cream on that much milk, should at once be rejected.

One advantage in the soiling system is the freedom from weeds in the feed, which with cows at pasture in summer give a bitter taste to milk and butter. With corn fodder, millet or other cultivated crops suitable for soiling purposes, there is better quality and more uniformity in the milk product.

L. H. BAILEY says that where leaves lie deep in the woods it is advisable to rake them up late in autumn, after the hurry of fall work is over, and throw them into the pig-pen. A stack of leaves held down by rails or boards, will furnish bedding for a pig-stall all winter, and a superior fertilizer will be had in spring. It is the common fault with manure from the hog-yard that it does not contain enough coarse vegetable matter. This manner of disposing of litter in stables and in yards produces a fertilizer little inferior to compost, and it is less expensive.

This mullen is generally a sign that the soil is thin and poor. It is an effort of nature to make something grow where there is not fertility sufficient to produce anything of value. No good farmer will tolerate mullens. Making the soil rich and cultivating it a few years will dispose of most of the seeds, but when the field is in grass many will appear for a long time. They may be pulled up the second year before seeding, or better still, be dug out with a sharp spade, cutting with one blow the top root of the young plant two or three inches below the surface; this finishes them.

THE N. E. Farmer says: "Linseed cake is selling in England at \$45 per ton this summer, and the demand is lively because the weather has been so favorable to the growth of grass in pasture that farmers are stocking them up heavily. In this country we buy grain to feed when the pastures get short to keep our animals from starving. In England farmers keep cattle and buy grain to improve their pastures. We in the States often get all we need from our own pastures, and when they are too poor to hold out longer we sell out and move West. At least this is the way too many do."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Prairie Farmer* says in regard to growing seed corn: "Early sowing will grow quicker and stronger than that gathered late, and the crops will mature much earlier. Choose a good variety of pure yellow or pure white, having small red cob and deep broad kernels. As soon as it begins to dent, or before, if you like, go through with sack, pick off earliest and best ears, taking only those with straight rows and good kernels, well filled at both ends; strip off husks so as to be brought together; hang across wires, poles, or limbs of trees; in a wagon-bed, on side of building, under cover, or in open air, so the air will strike it on all sides. Picked green, if laid on the side the under side will spoil. It must be hung up so as not to rest against anything to prevent circulation of air on all sides. If left in husks till it heats, even a little, seed corn is ruined."

No matter how long you have been a sufferer from Rheumatism, there is hope of a cure since the discovery of ANTI-RHEUMATISM—the champion remedy. Many write to confirm the fact that this is a remedy which is unambiguously, impartial, strong, as an instance, Alvin G. Vail, Crawford County, Iowa, writes: "I send for five dollars worth of ANTI-RHEUMATISM. The bottle I used has helped me very much. Pain all gone, but some lameness yet, but there might be, for I have been troubled for thirty-five years with Rheumatism."

Apianian.

Reversible Frames.

W. Z. Hutchinson, in the *Country Gentleman* says: Shallow frames will, to a great extent, prevent the storing of honey inside the brood frames, above the brood nest, but they will not prevent it entirely, and it is to secure the removal of the honey just underneath the top bar, and its being carried to the surplus department above, the brood frames are sometimes reversed or inverted; at least, this is one of the advantages to be derived from turning the frames upside down. * * *

Bees seldom attach their comb to the bottom bar of the frame. If they would do so, the combs would be less liable to be broken out, and the bees could be more readily shaken and brushed from the combs, as the space between the comb and bottom bar furnishes them with a place of retreat from which it requires considerable time and patience to dislodge them. When a frame is reversed, and the bottom bar becomes the top bar, the bees proceed at once to finish out the comb and attach it to the top bar. When wired frames and comb foundation are used, the combs are fastened in the frames with sufficient security without the frames being reversed; but the little space under the lower edge of each comb cannot well be avoided unless the foundation is allowed to touch the bottom bar, and even then, it is not fastened so completely as it is to the top bar. Nearly all the reversible frames now in use are not suspended like other frames, but rest upon metal projections attached to the corners of the frame.

M. H. HUNT, of Belle Branch, Wayne Co., will require a whole car to take his exhibit of honey and bee-keepers' supplies to the State Fair.

Don't fail to visit the bee-keepers' department at the State Fair; you will see the largest collection of bees and their products ever shown in this country.

One of the attractions in the bee-keepers' department at the State Fair will be the imported bees from the island of Cyprus and the Holy Land bees from Palestine.

H. D. CUTTING, Secretary of the Michigan State Bee-keepers' Association, has consented to place on exhibition his beautiful Holy Land queen, imported from Bethlehem.

The bee-keepers are making extensive preparations for a grand exhibition at the State Fair, to be held at Kalamazoo, Sept. 15th to 19th. A large number of prominent apiarists have made application for space and from present prospects the building will be filled with a fine exhibit.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary in order to enjoy perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and strengthens the system.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM!
Is undoubtedly the most valuable and reliable Veterinary Remedy ever discovered. It has superseded the Actual Caustery or hot iron; produces more than four times the effect of a blister; takes the place of all liniments, and is the safest application ever used, as it is impossible to produce a scar or bluish with it. It is a powerful, active, reliable and safe remedy that can be manipulated at will for severe or mild effect. Thousands of the best Veterinarians and Horsemen of this country testify to its many wonderful cures and its great practical value. It is also the most economical remedy in use, as one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. Price \$1.50. Sold by druggists, or sent, charges paid, by LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO., Sole Importers and Proprietors, Cleveland, Ohio. None genuine without it has our signature on the label.

Milk Fever in Cows.
PROF. R. JENNINGS & SONS' BOVINE PANACEA
The only sure cure for Milk Fever in cows. It is also a Panacea for all diseases of a febrile character in cattle, when given as directed. Sold by druggists. Price, \$1.00 per package; 30 doses.

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The woman's friend. It saves three-fourths of the labor in butter making; easily operated; you raise sweet cream from sweet milk; you have sweet milk to feed which trebles its value. Send for circular. Agents wanted. Address: PLINT CABINET CREAMERY CO., PLINT, MICH.

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The circular driers are such that they retain the natural fruit flavor, and are perfectly dry, without loss of weight, with least fuel.

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Horticultural.

CELERY GROWING IN MICHIGAN.

Will some one write an article on celery growing? We believe they grow large quantities of celery in Kalamazoo, Mich. Will some one from that place send us an article.—Eds.

This answer to an inquiry for information on celery growing appeared in the *Country Gentleman* nearly a year ago. In the meantime I have looked anxiously for the article but never a word. Consequently, having visited Kalamazoo with a view to looking up the celery business, I write what I saw and heard while there. The work is nearly all done by Hollanders, who own most of the land they work, which is a reclaimed marsh with a gravelly or sandy subsoil overlying clear water to two feet. The water and soil must be free from iron. The surface is clear muck.

The land is well drained with open ditches, in some places two rods apart. Barn-yard manure is used at the rate of fifty loads to the acre, in most cases under the rows, which are planted on the level ground four feet and six inches apart. The first setting is made May 15th from plants raised in hot-beds; this is ready for market by July 15th and the rows are set out again. After the celery has grown to be sixteen to eighteen inches high it is banked up and in four to six days it is bleached and ready for market. It is then tender and brittle and free from rust. If left longer in the hot weather it gets rusty and pipy. It is taken up, trimmed, washed and bunched at the gardens and sold to the brokers and commission men at 16 to 20 cents per dozen. They have a style of their own which economizes labor to the amount of celery. After banking up the ground between the rows is manured and planted for winter celery, which is put in out door cellars or "coops" as they call them, which are covered with manure to keep out the frost. It is placed upright, with strips of board about 18 inches apart to keep from heating.

This is the way they raise celery in Michigan, and there are hundreds of acres all through the central part of the State that are adapted to it as well as in Kalamazoo Co. It is shipped on every train to all parts of the United States, as far west as California and south to Texas.

ABNER WILSON.
Trompsen, Mich., August 20.

Strawberry Notes from Purdue.

For the benefit of those who may want to set out plants this fall, I give a few notes on our experience with strawberries on the college farm. Thirty-three varieties fruited this season under identical conditions. The plants were set in spring of 1883 in a rich heavy loam, thoroughly cultivated during the growing season, and well mulched in December with straw from an old stack bottom. Old straw is preferable, because freer from seeds of grass and weeds. The mulching was lightly raked off the rows last spring, about a week or ten days after growth began, but the straw was left undisturbed between the rows. No other care was bestowed except to pull out, occasionally, the few weeds and bunches of grass that appeared. The mulch not only gives needed winter protection, but takes the place of cultivation the second season by conserving the moisture and keeping down injurious growth of weeds, etc. It also retards the spring growth of vines, thus protecting from early frost, and it keeps the fruit perfectly free from earthy matter.

The most promising varieties ripened as follows: Crescent, June 6; Windsor Chief and Cumberland Triumph, June 7; Green Prolific, June 8; Chas. Downing, June 11; Mt. Vernon, June 12; Glendale, Manchester and Sharpless, June 13; Kentucky, June 16. For vigor of growth Crescent stands first; Glendale, Chas. Downing and Cumberland second; Green Prolific, Kentucky, Manchester, Windsor Chief and Sharpless, third. Green Prolific, Crescent, Manchester and Windsor Chief are the most prolific bearers; Kentucky, Chas. Downing, Glendale and Mt. Vernon stand second; and Cumberland and Sharpless third.

The Green Prolific is a sweet berry, and the Sharpless is very sweet; while Kentucky and Crescent are sour, and Manchester and Windsor Chief, very sour; Crescent, Green Prolific, Manchester, Kentucky and Windsor Chief are pistillate varieties. Chas. Downing, Cumberland, Glendale, Mt. Vernon and Sharpless are staminate sorts, the last mentioned being strongly staminate.

The Sharpless is an excellent sort to fertilize the pistillate varieties, but it is very tender and should not be used where there is much liability to late frosts.

For family use I would set the Crescent, Green Prolific and Kentucky, with a few plants of Great American and Sharpless sprinkled in to fertilize the others.

Of new varieties we have James Vick, Night's Superb, Big Bob and Nobles. I cannot recommend any of these as the result of their trial here. The James Vick is the best of the four named, but it is not a strong grower and the yield is only fair, while the berries are too small to make it a favorite.

Our strawberries were seriously injured by the leaf roller (*Anchylopera fragariae* Riley). The strongest growing varieties withstood the attack best. The insect began its work just as the fruit was ripening, which prevented the use of any poison. Perhaps the most effective remedy for this insect (though it doesn't save the present crop) is to cut and burn the vines immediately after the fruit is picked.—Prof. Latta, in *Indiana Farmer*.

Animals Beneficial to the Horticulturist.

From an essay with the above title, read before the Kansas State Horticultural Society, by Prof. J. W. Robson, of Cheever, we extract the following:

The common American skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*)—No quadruped found on this continent is more universally detested than the skunk. He is the pariah among animals, and is equally detested by man and beast. Though feeble and

insignificant in some respects, yet he seems to be conscious of possessing a power to annoy beyond the point of endurance. He is nocturnal in his wanderings, and continues to prowling the night long in pursuit of food. He is the relentless destroyer of the May-bug, both in the imago and larval state. The beetle secretes itself during the day at the base of sunflowers and wild wormwood, where they are discovered and eaten by this animal; were it not for the untiring labors of the skunk this insect would soon become a pest.

The common toad (*Bufo vulgaris*).—This animal is the most useful to the horticulturist of all the *Amphibia*, for after passing from the tadpole state it retires from the neighborhood of water and seeks dry situations in the surrounding country. We have long been of the opinion that instead of being wantonly and cruelly destroyed, they ought to be sought after and protected. It voraciously consumes large numbers of insects—cut-worms, the larvae of the potato bug, the striped squash beetle, and other pestiferous insects being its favorite food, which it seizes with great rapidity, using its tongue for that purpose; this organ being quite as long as the animal's body, darts at its prey with arrow-like speed, which it swallows entire. This rapid swallowing seems to indicate that its taste is not very acute. One remarkable feature in the operation in this: The toad never misses the mark, but always secures his victim at every stroke. They are nocturnal in their habits—early morning, evening and night, being the principal season of their activity, when their favorite cut-worms and other grubs are crawling around.

English and other European horticulturists as well aware of their value, as they keep large numbers of them in their forcing pits, greenhouses, and conservatories. We have often seen them displayed in open market for sale, and disposed of in large numbers. They are capable of being tamed, come quickly at the accustomed call, and partake eagerly of offered food. Wm. Bell, an English authority, relates a story of one which had such a strong partiality for warmth that, during the winter season, he "regularly, and contrary to the cold-blooded tendency of his nature, came out of his hole, in the evening, and made directly for the kitchen fire, where he would continue to bask and enjoy himself till the family retired to rest." The ignorant and unobserving believe this reptile to be poisonous; but this is a fallacy and a mistake.

Setting Raspberries in Summer.

The *Country Gentleman* says: "It is not difficult to make young raspberry plants live when set in summer if rightly managed."

"The green plants, after a few weeks' growth, may be taken up early in summer and for several weeks afterward. They should be carefully lifted from the soil and the roots immediately placed in a vessel containing a mixture of water and soil in a liquid state. The operation succeeds best if performed in rainy or moist days, but with care the removal will succeed at any time, keeping the plants wet and in the shade. The ground should be in a good mellow condition. Set deep and press the soil about them. Under favorable influences they will make a good growth the same season, bear some fruit the next year, and a good crop the year following. But it should not be forgotten that taking up the plants right is all important. They should be removed from between the hills so that the cross-root, with the fibrous roots from the base of the stem, are all secured, cutting them carefully off without disturbing the other roots. When the work is done carelessly and hurriedly, and they are torn out by pulling, success must not be expected, and such plants will have no buds on the roots and few fibres. The tops are to be cut back, leaving only a few inches for the smaller plants or eight or ten for the larger ones."

In the Orchard.

A. R. Whitney, the well-known Illinois horticulturist and farmer, who is always ready to give the benefit of his long experience to others, tells why he turns sheep into his orchards in preference to swine. The latter root up the ground, taking the best apples and leaving the wormy ones; the sheep systematically go over the orchard and pick up the apples that drop early, thus destroying large quantities of worms; they do not root up the ground, but manage to destroy and clear out a great variety of weeds. Mr. Whitney also makes a distinction in the sheep; the Merinos browse too much to suit the orchard—the lower branches of the trees are not safe with them. Any of the long wools are preferable, two good Cotswolds to the acre, in his opinion, are capable of keeping an orchard free from wormy fruit or weeds.

Mr. Whitney employs a strap of iron curved like a shepherd's crook, and bolted to the side of a pole, of sufficient length at the end for gathering apples for the cider press. This hook is placed upon a branch and the fruit broken off, a much better plan than the usual one of beating the tree-tops and battering the fruit. Mr. Whitney has found refuse mortar and lime spread about an apple tree of great benefit, prairie soil being deficient in lime for apple-growing.

History of the Wealthy Apple.

Suel Foster, in the *Country Gentleman*, gives the following history of what he considers one of the best orchard fruits in all the northwest: "About 1865 or 1868 Mr. Gideon, of Excelsior, Minn., sent to Mr. Emerson, of Bangor, Me., for some crab apple seed, for he had tried the common apples and they winter-killed. He received nearly two quarts of seed. He planted the seed, and in five years this one bore a few specimens of apples. At seven years Mr. Gideon was so well pleased with the tree and its fruit, its quantity and its quality, that he took off 400 scions and brought to me, asking me to graft them on the halves, and to send him one-half the trees at one or two years old. I confess that I very reluctantly

consented to pay a high price for an unknown seedling. But it was Mr. Gideon's knowledge and faith in the great value of the Wealthy, and his flattering me by saying that he heard that I was an honest man, that induced me to accept his terms. I sent him 1,000 one year trees the next fall, which was, I think, 1875. A few scions had been sent out by Mr. Gideon the winter before (1874). Such is the origin of the Wealthy, which is no doubt a hybrid of crabs and common apples. Mr. Gideon is quite sure of this, for from the seed of the Wealthy he has obtained crab apples. I have a seedling of the Wealthy bearing this year, which resembles a very large crab apple.

Manuring Fruit Trees.

One of the leading contributors to the *London Garden* makes the following good practical remarks in favor of a practice which fruit growers in this country are finding of great importance: "It is singular how long some fallacies retain their hold, even after they have been disproved by facts, and of these, one of the most mischievous is the belief that fruit trees and bushes are liable to injury, rather than benefit, from the application of manure. All sorts of diseases, such as canker and other ailments to which fruit trees are liable, are set down as the result of applying manure to the roots; whereas, in nine cases out of ten, it arises from poverty of the soil, causing the roots to run down into the bad subsoil. I am continually hearing complaints from owners of fruit trees that their unsatisfactory condition, and on examination have invariably found scarcely any surface roots or fibres of any kind, nothing but large, prong-like roots, that run down into the subsoil."

"On inquiry I have usually found that manuring or top-dressing had not been practiced for many years, their owners having come to the conclusion that such practices were dangerous. I do not say that manure will prove to be a cure for fruit tree ailments of all kinds, but I will briefly detail a few facts that have come under my observation at various times, to prove that starvation of the roots is a far more prolific source of injury than abundant feeding of the surface roots, both with solid and liquid manures, and growers must form their own conclusions as to the best course to pursue. The fruitful or unfruitful state of orchard trees in nine cases out of ten is entirely dependent on the attention which they receive as regards manuring. In the fruit-growing parts of Kent, where large orchards of standard trees planted on grass land is the rule, it is a well-established fact that if the grass is cut off for hay and carried away, the trees soon become unfruitful and die out; while on the contrary, if the grass is fed off, so that the nutriment is returned to the roots in the shape of manure, the trees keep fruitful and healthy. I have seen some of the most moss-growing, miserable specimens of starved orchard trees restored to fruitful condition by making the ground beneath them the winter quarters of sheep and pigs, feeding the same as if they were in the farmyard, with roots and corn. The finest old specimens of apple and pear trees are generally those in an orchard next to the homestead that is used as a run for calves, sheep, pigs and poultry the whole year round. In these orchards the trees are short, and being full of nutriment the trees keep healthy and prolific for an indefinite period. Ashes, garden refuse, or any kind of road scrapings, or even scavenger's rubbish may be utilized for increasing our supply of orchard fruits. They should be spread roughly on the surface in winter, and in spring harrowed and rolled down firmly. The result will soon be a marked improvement in the size and quality of the crop. Difference of opinion prevails as to pruning or non-pruning trees, some adopting one system and some another; but, be that as it may, I never knew fruit trees continue to yield good crops for any length of time unless the roots were supplied with manure in some form or other."

The horticultural editor of *Rural Home* says the Rhode Island Greening is fast recovering its lost prestige, while the Baldwin is under the cloud this season. He has seen but few Baldwin orchards, this year, that are bearing well, and but few Greening orchards that were not bearing well. Come right down to the purpose for which we grow apples, eating raw and for cooking, and the Greening is away ahead of the Baldwin, while for beauty of appearance and keeping qualities, the latter takes the lead.

Many bodily ills result from habitual constipation, and a fine constitution may be broken and ruined by simple neglect. There is no medicine equal to Ayer's Pills to correct the evil and restore the organs to natural, healthy and regular action.

The Poultry Yard.

Fanny Field on Poultry-Keeping for Women.

Fanny writes very sensibly in the *Prairie Farmer* on the subject of poultry-keeping as a source of revenue for women. She says:

"I have received many letters from half-invalid women who desire to engage in some light employment that will bring in ready money, and I think it is almost time to put in a protest, not against the letters, but against the perpetual reiteration by some poultry writers of the 'old, old story, to the effect that poultry-keeping is a very suitable and profitable occupation for women who are not strong enough to engage in any money-making employment that requires downright hard work. Success in poultry-raising can only be won by constant care, close attention to minute details and plenty of hard work thrown in. A semi-invalid may undertake some of the light work connected with poultry-keeping—she may even assume the entire care of a small flock of fowls, and doubtless her health will be benefited by the out door air and exercise, but she must not expect to derive any great pecuniary benefit from her labor in the poultry-yard; she certainly must not go into the business with the expectation of making a living by it. I do not write this to discourage the half-invalids, but to warn them against indulging in hopes that cannot be realized, and going beyond their strength in the vain effort to accomplish the work that would tax the energies of a well woman. Let your work be according to your strength. But for women who possess an average amount of health and strength, and who have or can get the use of a few acres of land, I can recommend the poultry business as a means of livelihood. I know several women who are supporting themselves and others dependent upon them from the proceeds of their poultry; and other women may do equally well, provided they begin right and stick to the business. Poultry-raising has not the drawbacks that many occupations present to the women who have themselves and children to support. Poultry-raising has always, so far as my knowledge extends, been considered women's work, and a

woman can engage in it without fear of being pointed at as a 'dreadful creature, out of her proper sphere.' Next, it is work that can be done at home, and the children, instead of being a hindrance, can be taught to help in many ways. Thirdly, one can start with very little capital, and the business soon yields an income; it is not like investing money where one must wait six months or a year for 'dividends,' and last but not least, the profits—if the business is rightly managed—are sure; first-class poultry products will always sell at paying prices, and the woman who once masters the poultry business need have no fears about the future—so far as this world is concerned."

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A Very Simple Device as a Substitute for a Drinking Fountain is that in use by a young poultry keeper.

He whittles a wooden plug which he fits from the outside into the aperture in the bottom of an ordinary flower pot. Then filling the pot with water he covers it with an inverted earthenware dish and turns it over so that the flower pot stands bottom side up. Owing to the lack of pressure by the exclusion of air the water oozes out slowly in the pan or dish below; so slowly, indeed, that it is occasionally necessary to loosen the plug for a moment to allow a little air into the pot. The lower pan or dish should be about two inches larger in diameter than the rim of the flower pot and not more than one and a half or two inches deep. The circular shape allows a number of hens to drink at the same time, and is quite as effective in keeping the water fresh and clean as a more expensive fountain, besides being available to every one. The lower or drinking pan may be of metal, but an earthenware dish is most desirable. For very young chicks the saucer of a flower pot several sizes larger than the one in use would be deep enough.

HEN turkeys generally lay about twenty eggs. It is a good plan to set the eggs first under hens, giving the turkeys about fifteen of their own eggs to sit upon. It is an unwise, as well as a cruel plan, to set all the turkey's eggs under hens, and make her lay all the season. Late hatched turkeys never grow to a size to realize a profitable price. The turkey's services are lost to her own offspring, for turkeys rear their own young much better than hens do; and it almost invariably happens that a turkey becomes so debilitated by laying all the spring that she wastes away and dies in moulting. The time when turkeys require the greatest care is until they are six weeks old, when the young cocks begin to show a little red on their heads. Dryness is of the first importance large roosts, with covered runs are desirable, that the young birds are not allowed to roost in wet weather or when the dew is on the grass.

The American Cultivator observes that it is a common notion that to have finely colored and sweet grapes one must cut off all the leaves above them and expose the fruit directly and fully to the sun. Those who try this method once will not repeat it. Leaves above and beyond the fruit are always necessary to the production of good fruit. If too many leaves be had, just as certainly can too few be had. Good ventilation, so that the vines are kept dry, is more important than an abundance of sun.

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"I have received many letters from half-invalid women who desire to engage in some light employment that will bring in ready money, and I think it is almost time to put in a protest, not against the letters, but against the perpetual reiteration by some poultry writers of the 'old, old story, to the effect that poultry-keeping is a very suitable and profitable occupation for women who are not strong enough to engage in any money-making employment that requires downright hard work. Success in poultry-raising can only be won by constant care, close attention to minute details and plenty of hard work thrown in. A semi-invalid may undertake some of the light work connected with poultry-keeping—she may even assume the entire care of a small flock of fowls, and doubtless her health will be benefited by the out door air and exercise, but she must not expect to derive any great pecuniary benefit from her labor in the poultry-yard; she certainly must not go into the business with the expectation of making a living by it. I do not write this to discourage the half-invalids, but to warn them against indulging in hopes that cannot be realized, and going beyond their strength in the vain effort to accomplish the work that would tax the energies of a well woman. Let your work be according to your strength. But for women who possess an average amount of health and strength, and who have or can get the use of a few acres of land, I can recommend the poultry business as a means of livelihood. I know several women who are supporting themselves and others dependent upon them from the proceeds of their poultry; and other women may do equally well, provided they begin right and stick to the business. Poultry-raising has not the drawbacks that many occupations present to the women who have themselves and children to support. Poultry-raising has always, so far as my knowledge extends, been considered women's work, and a

man can engage in it without fear of being pointed at as a 'dreadful creature, out of her proper sphere.' Next, it is work that can be done at home, and the children, instead of being a hindrance, can be taught to help in many ways. Thirdly, one can start with very little capital, and the business soon yields an income; it is not like investing money where one must wait six months or a year for 'dividends,' and last but not least, the profits—if the business is rightly managed—are sure; first-class poultry products will always sell at paying prices, and the woman who once masters the poultry business need have no fears about the future—so far as this world is concerned."

"For farmers' wives and daughters who desire to do some extra work that will pay in cash, I know of nothing that will pay as well in proportion to the time and capital invested as a small flock of fowls well cared for."

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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A SURE THING.

Baldness is only incurable when the hair roots are dead and absorbed, which is a rare condition. In nearly all cases they are simply torpid, and can be stimulated to put forth a new growth of hair by the use of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, the only preparation that cures baldness and restores youthful color to gray hair.

Baldness Cured and Age Rejuvenated.

J. W. HAMMOND, Lake Preston, D.T., when he was but 40 years old found his hair growing gray. At 50, his hair and whiskers were entirely white. So they continued until he reached 60 years of age, when he began using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, three bottles of which sufficed to restore their original rich, dark brown color.

MRS. AUGUST VALENTINE, of Buffalo, N.Y., had become nearly bald, and though she made use of many of the so-called hair restorers, none had any effect. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR did what nothing else could do, and now the lady again has a fine head of hair, thanks entirely to it.

GEO. MAYER, of Platteville, Wis., presented an apparently hopeless case. Baldness was hereditary in his family. By the time he was 23 years old he had scarcely any hair left. One bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR started a soft, downy growth all over his scalp, and in a few months his head was covered with soft, dark and abundant hair.

Medicinal Virtues.

The rare medicinal powers, emollient, stimulative and tonic, possessed by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, enable it to cure speedily Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Tetter, Scabies, Dandruff, Humors of various kinds, and other diseases of the scalp liable to cause baldness. It is not a dye, contains no coloring matter, and effects its rejuvenating of faded or gray hair simply by bringing back the vigor of youth to the roots and color glands of the hair.

The wife of Dr. W. S. LOVELACE, of Louisville, Ky., had very bad Tetter, sores on her head. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR cured them.

The son of JAMES N. CARTER, of Ocoquan, Va., was cured of Scald-Head by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

HERBERT BOYD, Minneapolis, Minn., was cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR of intolerable itching of the Scalp.

While keeping my head clear of Dandruff, and preventing Scald Head, it has also cured my hair to grow luxuriantly, resulting in my now possessing hair forty inches long, and as thick as any one could wish it.

Where the hair is brittle, dry, harsh, weak, or thin, the use of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR speedily renders it pliant, soft, glossy, and stimulates it to a rich and luxuriant growth. It also keeps the scalp free from dandruff, and affords a perfect assurance against the hair falling out or turning gray. No other dressing is so clean or has such a delicate and delightful perfume. Without it the toilet cannot be complete.

Ladies who have once made trial of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR never after prefer any other hair-dressing, and many of them voluntarily offer such testimonials as the following, from MISS KATE ROSE, of Ingersoll, Ont., who writes thus: "I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR for some time, and it has cured my hair of Dandruff, and prevented Scald Head, it has also caused my hair to grow luxuriantly, resulting in my now possessing hair forty inches long, and as thick as any one could wish it."

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MICHIGAN FARMER

State Journal of Agriculture.

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industrial and producing interests of Michigan.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:
44 Larned Street, West, (Post and Tribune Building), Detroit, Mich.

P. B. BROMFIELD,
Manager of Eastern Office,
21 Park Row, New York.

The Michigan Farmer

State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1884.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 359,453 bu., against 295,942 bu. the previous week and 304,177 bu. for the corresponding week in 1883. Shipments for the week were 256,204 bu. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 200,057 bu., against 153,533 last week, and 168,977 the corresponding week in 1883. The visible supply of this grain on August 16 was 18,653,739 bu., against 16,543,532 the previous week, and 21,028,842 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. This shows an increase over the amount in sight the previous week of 2,104,887 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending August 16 were 2,298,068 bu., against 1,275,216 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 11,971,481 bu. against 8,663,545 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1883.

The market has continued in its downward course, and at the present range of prices here No. 1 white and No. 2 red cannot be sold in the interior of the State for more than 75¢ per bu. Those who are bringing in wheat by team realize about Board of Trade prices for it from millers, owing to the light amount coming forward in that way. At such prices wheat growing cannot pay farmers unless they have had a yield of from 35 to 40 bu. per acre, a yield that is very seldom reached in ordinary years. It is probable, therefore, that farmers will only sell as they are required to, and that the market will be a slow one all season. The wheat is of unusually fine quality, and will keep well. Of course there is considerable expense attending the holding over of a crop for six, eight or twelve months, and many will sell rather than assume the risk. But those who are not compelled to sell will not be inclined to accept present prices, and the result will be that a larger percentage of the crop will be held over than for some years. On Saturday the market showed considerable animation early in the day, prices advancing a little. Later, under unfavorable reports from other points, the market weakened, and closed lower than on Friday. Yesterday this market opened weak, and prices declined from Saturday's closing prices; later a firmer feeling prevailed and part of the loss was regained. White wheat was most in request, and ruled strongest. Sales for the day were 150 cars of spelt. Chicago closed about 1¢ lower than on Saturday; Toledo was active but lower, with No. 2 red selling at 80¢ for spot and August delivery.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from August 14th to August 25th:

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Aug. 14	80	78	76	74
" 15	80	78	76	74
" 16	80	78	76	74
" 17	80	78	76	74
" 18	80	78	76	74
" 19	80	78	76	74
" 20	80	78	76	74
" 21	80	78	76	74
" 22	80	78	76	74
" 23	80	78	76	74
" 24	80	78	76	74
" 25	80	78	76	74

Futures have not been at all active, but have ruled steadier than cash wheat. In No. 1 white the closing quotations each day for the past week were as follows:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Tuesday	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Wednesday	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Thursday	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Friday	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Saturday	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Sunday	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2

For No. 2 red quotations on futures closed each day of the past week as follows:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Friday	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Saturday	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Sunday	80 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2

The prices for No. 1 white and No. 2 red, as appears from statements above, are just about even. A week ago No. 1 white was 1¢ the highest.

It is to be hoped that growers this season will not push their crop into market so rapidly as they did last year, when the visible supply became so large as to exercise a most depressing influence upon values. So long as wheat remains in the grower's hands it has little influence upon the market, but when it is sent forward to market in such quantities as to cause large accumulations, it becomes a potent factor wherewith to depreciate values. It will be wisdom on the part of producers to send forward their crop judiciously, and as demand warrants, rather than to overstock the market and cause a further depression in values.

The low rates of transportation from interior points in the United States to Europe are favorable to this country as a competitor with other countries growing wheat for export that have larger charges to pay for transportation. The charge from British India to United Kingdom is \$4 80 from Kurrachee, \$6 00 from Bombay and \$6 60 from Calcutta per ton. To these rates from British India exports the interior charge for transportation has to be added. The sea-going rate is from New York \$1 17 to \$1 20 against sea-going rate from British India of \$4 80 to \$5 20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

The wheat crop of the United Kingdom in 1884 is now placed as probably 89,000,000 bushels from 2,800,000 acres, or average yield per acre of 33 bush. The crop of 1883 was about 64,000,000 bush. This indicates that the United Kingdom requirements of foreign wheat will be in 1884 about 25,000,000 bush less than in 1883-4.

The French wheat crop of 1884 promises to give about an average yield per acre, but of variable quality. The reports of the harvest in Germany, Central Europe and Russia, are of a favorable tenor, and a low range of values seems assured. There are reports from Spain of damage in some of the departments to the crops by the ravages of locusts, estimated at \$10,000,000.

The Hungarian wheat crop, at the latest advices, is expected after all to be an average. Reports from Chili, South America, says that wheat stocks all over the country had been much reduced. The export surplus was expected to be much less than previous estimates.

The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as compared with those of one week previous:

	Aug. 18	Aug. 25
Flour, extra State	104 1/2	104 1/2
Wheat, No. 1 white	86 1/2	86 1/2
do No. 2 white	84 1/2	84 1/2
do No. 3 white	82 1/2	82 1/2
do No. 4 white	80 1/2	80 1/2
do No. 5 white	78 1/2	78 1/2
do No. 6 white	76 1/2	76 1/2
do No. 7 white	74 1/2	74 1/2
do No. 8 white	72 1/2	72 1/2
do No. 9 white	70 1/2	70 1/2
do No. 10 white	68 1/2	68 1/2
do No. 11 white	66 1/2	66 1/2
do No. 12 white	64 1/2	64 1/2
do No. 13 white	62 1/2	62 1/2
do No. 14 white	60 1/2	60 1/2
do No. 15 white	58 1/2	58 1/2
do No. 16 white	56 1/2	56 1/2
do No. 17 white	54 1/2	54 1/2
do No. 18 white	52 1/2	52 1/2
do No. 19 white	50 1/2	50 1/2
do No. 20 white	48 1/2	48 1/2
do No. 21 white	46 1/2	46 1/2
do No. 22 white	44 1/2	44 1/2
do No. 23 white	42 1/2	42 1/2
do No. 24 white	40 1/2	40 1/2
do No. 25 white	38 1/2	38 1/2
do No. 26 white	36 1/2	36 1/2
do No. 27 white	34 1/2	34 1/2
do No. 28 white	32 1/2	32 1/2
do No. 29 white	30 1/2	30 1/2
do No. 30 white	28 1/2	28 1/2
do No. 31 white	26 1/2	26 1/2
do No. 32 white	24 1/2	24 1/2
do No. 33 white	22 1/2	22 1/2
do No. 34 white	20 1/2	20 1/2
do No. 35 white	18 1/2	18 1/2
do No. 36 white	16 1/2	16 1/2
do No. 37 white	14 1/2	14 1/2
do No. 38 white	12 1/2	12 1/2
do No. 39 white	10 1/2	10 1/2
do No. 40 white	8 1/2	8 1/2
do No. 41 white	6 1/2	6 1/2
do No. 42 white	4 1/2	4 1/2
do No. 43 white	2 1/2	2 1/2
do No. 44 white	1 1/2	1 1/2
do No. 45 white	1/2	1/2

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 13,347 bu., against 9,324 bu. the previous week, and 9,632 bu. for the corresponding week in 1883. Shipments were 904 bu. The visible supply of this grain on August 16 was 4,804,412 bu., against 4,171,812 bu. the previous week, and 11,335,314 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 632,600 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 115,613 bu., against 135,070 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 3,913,287 bu., against 8,853,383 bu. for the corresponding period in 1883. The stocks now held in this city amount to 21,975 bu., against 12,418 bu. last week, and 18,820 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. The market is very quiet, and transactions are limited to supplying the local demand. Latest sales of No. 2 were at 54¢, and No. 1 mixed at 53¢. Rejected is quoted at 53¢. Other markets are in about the same condition as our own. If any active demand should set in values would advance at once, as stocks are very light. But in the absence of any activity in the trade, and the very fair prospects of a good crop, dealers are not inclined to put much faith in the future of this grain. At Chicago the week closed with prices irregular, but higher than a week ago. Spot is selling there at 52¢ for No. 2. In futures August delivery is quoted at 52 1/2¢; September at 52¢, and October at 50¢ per bu. At Toledo corn is quiet at 56¢ per bu. for No. 2. 54¢ for August and 54 1/2¢ for September delivery. The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted at 5s. 7d. per cental for new mixed, and 5s. 6d. for old do., an advance of 3d. on new, and no change on old mixed.

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 87,739 bu., against 30,273 bu. the previous week and 37,038 bu. for the corresponding week in 1883. The shipments were 13,516 bu. The visible supply of this grain on August 16 was 1,812,713 bu., against 3,033,953 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. Stocks in this city on Monday amounted to 82,498 bu., against 25,601 bu. the previous week, and 38,599 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply is the smallest for a number of years at this date. The market has been more active the past week, and values are a shade higher. No. 2 white are quoted at 28¢ per bu., No. 2 mixed at 26¢, and light mixed at 27¢. At Chicago oats are firm at a shade lower prices than a week ago. Spot No. 2 mixed are quoted at 25¢, August delivery at 25¢, September at 25 1/2¢, and October at 25 1/2¢. The Toledo market is quoted dull at 26¢ for No. 2 mixed spot, 26 1/2¢ for August delivery and 26 1/2¢ for September. The New York market is weak and lower owing to increased receipts of new oats, which have put an end to speculative dealings for the present. Quotations there are as follows: No. 2 mixed, 30¢; No. 2 do., 32¢; No. 1 do., 33¢; No. 2 Chicago mixed, 34¢; No. 3 white, 32¢; No. 2 do., 34 1/2¢; No. 1 white, 43¢; Western white, 36 1/2¢; State white, 35 1/2¢. These quotations are all for new oats.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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DIRECTORY

Holsteins.

JAMES McCREGOR & SON, Metamora, Lapar Co., breeders of thoroughbred registered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. my13-7

HORSES.—Draft and Trotting.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

In compliance with the laws of the State of Kentucky requiring all the personal property of estates to be sold publicly, I will as Administrator of

JAMES C. HAMILTON, DECEASED,

—SELL—

HIS ENTIRE HERD OF BATES SHORTHORNS,

At His Late Residence, FLAT CREEK, Bath County, KY.,

ON THE 24th AND 25th SEPTEMBER, 1884.

He had numbers more than one hundred head of the following families: Airdrie Duchess, Barrington, Kirklevington, Rose Sharon and Young Mary, and will include his Pure Bates Stock Bulls, 31 Duke of Kent 3119, Barrington Duke 37623 and Duke of Kent, No. 10, Vol. 27.

Catalogues may be had by applying to me after August 10th.

GEO. G. HAMILTON, Administrator,

P. O. Flat Creek, Bath County, Ky.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1884, Williams & Hamilton, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., will sell a select draft of about fifty head from their Longwood Herd, which will include Kirklevingtons, Crages, Hilpas, Places, Rose of Sharoons, Young Maries, Phyl-son and Young Mary, and will include his Pure Bates Stock Bulls, 31 Duke of Kent 3119, Barrington Duke 37623 and Duke of Kent, No. 10, Vol. 27.

There were some narrow escapes, but no one was injured. This is the second accident of the kind which has happened to this bridge in the last four years.

The shed which covered the elegant monument of Gov. E. W. Morgan, of N. Y., in process of erection at Cedar Hill cemetery, at Hartford, Conn., was burned on the night of the 21st, and the monument ruined. It was of costly Italian marble, beautifully carved and valued at \$3,000. The contractor, who was on the job, is insured by the Hartford Insurance Co. The loss falls, it is believed, on the contractor. It is thought it was the work of men who had a grudge against those engaged in the work.

China must pay France eight million francs for indemnity of right.

Hans Makart, the celebrated Austrian painter, is hopelessly insane.

Cholera is decreasing at Marseilles and Bordeaux, but increasing in the provinces. At Carment, near Toulon, a priest died at the altar.

At Bray, France, last week 17 workmen were killed by an accident in the tunneling of a canal intended to connect the rivers Oise and Seine.

France was bombarded by the French on the afternoon of the 23rd. It is reported that the French captured the Chinese fleet, with the loss of two French boats.

The Nile is falling several inches daily. The passage of the lower cataracts is impossible, and a rise in the river takes place. It is generally admitted at Cairo that the British expedition to the Nile for Gordon's relief is doomed to failure.

The 9th annual convention of the Y. M. C. A. of the world met at Berlin last week. Dr. A. Bernstoff gave the address of welcome. Dr. Bernstoff was re-elected president. The Y. M. C. A. of the world, under the leadership of W. H. Seagrass, of London, secured a large attendance.

Farm Lab.

Inquiries from subscribers falling under this head will be answered in this column; the replies are general in interest. Address communications to Dr. A. J. Smith, Attorney, Bull Creek, Detroit.

Fish Law.

Bengal, August 19, 1884.

Dear Sir:—Is there any law prohibiting the people from fishing in the streams of Clinton or Iowa Counties with nets or seines.

SUBSCRIBER.

Answer:—The case of the above inquiry would seem to be covered by the following provisions of the statute of this State: The Act of March 9th, 1867, provides "that it shall not be lawful hereafter to fish with seines, or any species of continuous nets, in any of the inland lakes or small streams of the counties of Branch, Livingston, Cass, St. Joseph, Iowa, Kent, Genesee, Calhoun, or in any of the lakes, rivers or streams of Macomb County." Howel's Statutes, Sec. 2199. The act of March 10th, 1865, as amended in 1879, provides: "That it shall not be lawful hereafter at any time to fish with seines, pond nets, trap nets, or any species of continuous nets, or during the months of March or April by spearing or shooting, in any of the waters in the State of Michigan, except lakes Michigan, Superior, Huron, St. Clair, and Detroit rivers and Lake Erie, and the harbors connected with said lakes. Provided, nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting those owners of fish ponds from fishing therein as they may think proper, or as prohibiting any person from catching mudpuppies, muskies, wall-eyed pike, or sturgeon, during the months of March, April and May, by spearing or with dip nets." Howel's Statutes, 2195.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IF YOU WANT Profitable Employment

SEND AT ONCE TO THE NEW LAMB KNITTER CO., For Full Information.

An ordinary operator can earn from one to three dollars per day in any community in the Northern States on our New Lamb Knitter.

You can easily make twelve pairs ladies' full-fashioned stockings or twenty pairs socks or mittens in a day. Skilled operators can double this production. Capacity and range of work double that of the old hand knitting machine. Address The New Lamb Knitter Co., 211 and 213 Main St., West, JACKSON, MICH.

SWEETLAND'S DOLLAR DRYER!

On receipt of \$1 I will send to any address one of my sample Family Fruit Dryers, to use as a guide. Nothing like it in the world. Agents wanted everywhere that fruit grows. For illustrated catalogue and price list of all the different styles of Dryers I manufacture. Prices ranging from \$1 to \$250. Address J. B. SWEETLAND, Box 407, Pontiac, Mich.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

of Registered Swine on grounds of Central Mich. Agricultural Society during their Fair in October. The grand herds of Berkshire, Poland-China and Suffolk of Turner & Hudson, Springfield, Mass., and of other famous breeders, will be sold. All will be sold at the highest price. The choice of the swine and some of the grandest animals in America are in these herds. Now is your chance! Address J. H. GARDNER & SON, Centerville, Mich.

Traverse Red Wheat.

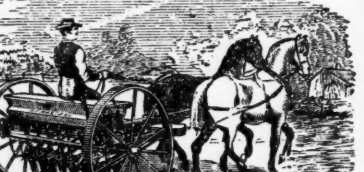
Free on car here at \$6 for two bushels, bags included. A hardy, bold white chaff wheat. Largest yield of any wheat grown here this year. Free to accompany orders. Have but a limited quantity for sale. J. H. GARDNER & SON, Centerville, Mich.



The above Scale, which will weigh from a quarter of an ounce to 240 lbs., will be sent to any address for \$5.00, and the "Farmer" sent one year also. You can have the scale sent to one address and the "Farmer" to another if desired. The "Farmer" is \$1.50 per year, making the scale cost you just \$3.50.

THE NEW FORCE FEED BUCKEYE DRILLS

Makes Plain Pin Hoe Drills, Bear Spring Pressure, Shoe or Hammer Drills, ROLLER PRESS DRILLS.



Glass Feed Fertilizer Drill, with or without Spring Pressure. An anti-friction Castor or Third Wheel (convenient). The Roller Pressure can be put on as an attachment to any Buckeye Drill or other makes of drills with similar frames. All with our Perfect Force Feed.

No Change of Gears, A Perfect Feed Grass Seed Sower, Force Feed Grass Seed Sower, An Improved Hoe Shifter, An Accurate Surveyor.

THE BEST DRILLS IN THE WORLD.

THE Best Force-Feed Made.

Buckeye Cultivators, Buckeye Seeders, Buckeye Spring Tooth Cultivators, Buckeye Eleven Foot Sowers, Buckeye Clover Mills, Buckeye Spring Tooth Harrows.

Address for circulars: P. P. MAST & CO. Springfield, O.

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Valley Seed Wheat.

Prepare for the weevil and low price of wheat by purchasing Valley Seed Wheat for seed. Very hardy and productive; yields 30 bushels per acre this year after hard winter and little snow. It is a white chaffed hard wheat. Price \$1.25 per bushel; bags 25c. THOS. G. MEARS, 25-27 TUCUMSEH, LENAWEE CO., MICH.

Rodgers' Amber Wheat

Seed for sale, free on board cars, at \$4 for two bushels; \$7.50 for four bushels, bags included. Sample heads sent on application. I have grown this variety for two years, and believe it very desirable on all dry soils, either sand, clay or loam. It has yielded four to ten bushels per acre more than any other variety grown here. Address HENRY CHATFIELD, Three Oaks, Berrien Co., Mich.

SEED WHEAT

For Fall Sowing.

Democrat, grown in Canada the past four years. A favorite wheat, heavy white chaff, clean bright straw; stands up well, yielding 30 to 40 bushels per acre this year. The change of seed from Canada to the U. S. is most beneficial, and we know this wheat will give satisfaction. Also Martin Amber and Hybrid Mediterranean. Prices on application. Send for our Full Wheat Circular. Correspondence invited. For Catalogues send to: PEARCE, WELD & CO., London, Canada.

THE ROSS Ensilage and Fodder CUTTERS.

These Cutters are guaranteed to be the best in the world. Any one wishing a Cutter is at liberty to send for one of our cutters for trial. It is made in the world before buying, and it does not prove to be superior in any way, it may be returned. We guarantee perfect satisfaction or no sale. Please send for our illustrated circular before you buy a Cutter. Our new and valuable book on "Ensilage and Stos" is now ready, and will be sent free to any address upon application. Mention MICHIGAN FARMER.

E. W. ROSS & CO.,

Fulton, N. Y.

Valley Seed Wheat.

Another year has proven that the Valley Wheat is superior to any other kind of wheat. It is hardy; yields more; is free from rust or blight. It stands up well, is a hard, heavy wheat; of excellent milling qualities; and the highest estimate price. All who sowed it last fall are enthusiastic in its praise. Scores of testimonials could be given if necessary. Pure clean seed \$1.50 per bushel free on board cars. No extra charges for bags.

A. P. CODDINGTON,

Tucumseh, Mich.

Western Agents of the WIARD PLOW COMPLY.

A Full Line of Hand and Sulky Plows, Automatic Corn and Bean Planters, with all the necessary repairs and cutters, at

Riverside Storage Co., Limited,

Nos. 45, 47 & 49 Woodbridge St., east, my20-31

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Three young bulls fit for service, well bred and good individual animals. Also some choice heifers. Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Address L. K. BEACH, HOWELL, MICH.

Hillsdale College.

Instruction thorough. Good moral and religious influences. Expenses very low. Tuition in the Academic Department only \$5 per term. Five Departments: Academic, Theological, Commercial, Art and Music. In the Academic Department, Latin, Greek, French, German, English, and Normal; besides Elective Studies and Preparatory Courses. Beautiful location, fine new buildings. Sixteen instructors. Full Term commences first Wednesday in September. For Catalogues send to: Pres. D. W. C. DUBOIS, or C. B. HILLS, Sec'y, Hillsdale, Mich.

Traverse Red Wheat.

Free on car here at \$6 for two bushels, bags included. A hardy, bold white chaff wheat. Largest yield of any wheat grown here this year. Free to accompany orders. Have but a limited quantity for sale. J. H. GARDNER & SON, Centerville, Mich.

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"ACME" PULVERIZING HARROW.

SEND FOR PHAMPHLET NASH & BROTHER, SOLE MANUFACTURERS, MILLINGTON, N. J.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE PURE BRED LIVE STOCK ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD!

Choice Breeding Stock Constantly Arriving.

Barre Inductured Excellence and

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Barre Inductured Excellence and

Michigan Breeders.

CATTLE.—Shorthorns.

A. CHANDLER, breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Essex swine. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Jercot.

A. D. DEARMO, Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. my15-6m

E. ANDREWS, Maple Valley Stock Farm, Williamson, Ingham Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns of good families. Also agent for the Celebrated Champion Creamer.

A. P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Good families represented. Bull Major Craggs at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale. A23-7

S. BROOKS, Wixom, Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Imported from England. Sent: Oxford Gwynnes, Phyllis, Pomona, Bell Duchess, Bonnie Lass, etc. apl0-7

BENJ. F. BATCHELOR, Oceola Center, Livingston Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Herd consists of Young Mary, Victoria, Stapleton Lass, Sellas and Bright Eyes families. Young stock for sale. June3-7

C. HIBBARD & SON, Bennington, Shiawassee Co., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire swine and Merino sheep. All stock recorded. Stock for sale.

C. R. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm, Williamson, Ingham Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire Merino Sheep and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. July1-7

C. S. BROOKS, Brighton, Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Registered families of Leaning families. Pomona, Phyllis, etc. American Merino Sheep and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale. apl0-7

DAVID P. WILCOX, Forest Hill Stock Farm, for sale. Correspondence solicited. Improved farm of 300 acres, with good buildings for sale. Postoffice address: Riley, Clinton Co., Mich.

D. M. UHL, Brookside Herd, Ypsilanti, Choice making qualities for sale. Correspondence solicited.

E. P. KELSEY, Clay Ridge Farm, Ionia, Mich., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Principal families Rose of Sharon, Phyllis, Gwynnes, etc. Correspondence solicited. d18-7

F. S. BURNETT, Bancroft, Shiawassee Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Imported from England. Sent: Oxford Gwynnes, Phyllis, Pomona, Bell Duchess, Bonnie Lass, etc. apl0-7

F. A. BRADEN, Bancroft, Shiawassee Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Good families represented with Lori Raspberry 3d at head of herd. Stock for sale. July10-7

FRANK E. IVES, Hickory Ridge Stock Farm, for sale. Correspondence solicited. Improved farm of 300 acres, with good buildings for sale. Postoffice address: Riley, Clinton Co., Mich.

GEORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Genesee Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle. Registered families of Leaning families. Pomona, Phyllis, etc. American Merino Sheep and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale. apl0-7

H. H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and American Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. July1-7

H. & H. G. HOLT, Thornapple Stock Farm, Cascade, Kent Co., breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorns and pure bred swine; young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. July1-7

M. WHITAKER, Haselton Ridge Farm, Ionia, Washenaw Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and American Merino Sheep. Young stock for sale. July1-7

JAMES D. BOTSFOED, Oceola, Calhoun Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, registered and grade Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. June3-7

JAMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Imported from England. Sent: Oxford Gwynnes, Phyllis, Pomona, Bell Duchess, Bonnie Lass, etc. apl0-7

JOHN GOOD, Richfield, Genesee Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Imported from England. Sent: Oxford Gwynnes, Phyllis, Pomona, Bell Duchess, Bonnie Lass, etc. apl0-7

J. E. FISK & SON, Johnston, Barry County, Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Registered families of Leaning families. Pomona, Phyllis, etc. American Merino Sheep and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale. apl0-7

J. L. LESSITER, Jackson, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Registered families of Leaning families. Pomona, Phyllis, etc. American Merino Sheep and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale. July1-7

JOHN P. DREW, Jackson, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited. Residence south of Grand Rapids.

JOHN JOY, Atlas, Genesee Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns of good families. Young stock for sale. July1-7

JOHN MCKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

JOSEPH SYKES, North Plains Stock Farm, Ionia, Mich., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Imported from England. Sent: Oxford Gwynnes, Phyllis, Pomona, Bell Duchess, Bonnie Lass, etc. apl0-7

JOHN THORNBURN & SON, Ridgeway Stock Farm, Holt, Ingham Co., breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Imported from England. Sent: Oxford Gwynnes, Phyllis, Pomona, Bell Duchess, Bonnie Lass, etc. apl0-7

J. S. PACEY, Hickory Ridge Stock Farm, Dex-ter, Washenaw Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle and registered Merino sheep. Stock for sale. July1-7

L. BROOKS, Novi, Oakland Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle and Jersey Red swine; stock for sale. Write for prices. my29-7

L. N. OLMSTED, Burr Oak Farm, Muir, Ionia Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. July1-7

L. UTHR H. JOHNSON, Alpine Stock Farm, Grand Rapids, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock from good families for sale. Correspondence solicited. July1-7

M. DAVIDSON, Tucumseh, Lenawee County, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. A new choice young bull for sale. Correspondence solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

N. B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis, etc. families. Also some young bulls and heifers. Breeder of Norman Percheron stock with imp. Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address, Muir, Ionia Co. d11-7

O. SNOW & SON, Oakland Park Stock Farm, for sale. Correspondence solicited. Improved farm of 300 acres, with good buildings for sale. Postoffice address: Riley, Clinton Co., Mich.

PHELPS BROTHERS, Dexter, Washenaw Co., breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Young Mary, Strawberry, Matilda, Victoria and Gwynne families represented. July1-7

RICHARD DOUGHERTY, Prairie Valley Stock Farm, Colon, St. Joseph Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns and registered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. July1-7

S. CHAFFER, Byron, Shiawassee Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Imported from England. Sent: Oxford Gwynnes, Phyllis, Pomona, Bell Duchess, Bonnie Lass, etc. apl0-7

Holsteins.

A. UNDERWOOD, Addison, breeder and dealer in Holstein cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

CLARENCE V. SEELEY, North Farmington, Oakland Co., breeder of Dutch Friesians for imported stock. Herd books on hand and for sale. Aug1-7

CHAS. F. GILLMAN, "Fenfield Stock Farm" Pawama, breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Holstein cattle and Merino Sheep. a23-7

C. L. HARRISON, Lansing, breeder of and dealer in pure Holstein cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

E. R. PHILLIPS, Bay City, breeder and importer of Dutch-Friesian cattle. Some fine young bulls for sale. Correspondence solicited.

J. M. STERLING, Monroe, breeder of pure Dutch-Friesian cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence and personal inspection solicited.

M. L. SWEET, Holly Bank Stock Farm, Grand Rapids, Mich., importer and breeder of thoroughbred registered Holstein (Dutch-Friesian) cattle. Catalogues on application. Correspondence and personal inspection solicited.

ROWLEY & PHILLIPS, Orchard Side Dutch Friesian cattle. P. O. address either Ionia or Mt. Clemens, Macomb Co., Mich. my27-7

R. G. WASHBURN, Litchfield, Hillsdale Co., breeder of pure Holstein cattle. First-class stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

W. K. SEXTON, Howell, importer and breeder of thoroughbred Holstein cattle. Stock farm, three miles south. d13-7

Jerseys.

BATES & MARTIN, Grand River Herd of Jerseys. Old Noble and Albert 44 families. Choice young stock for sale. Address, No. 10 Central St., Grand Rapids. Farm five miles east of city.

C. B. SMITH, Meadow Brook Herd of Jerseys. Choice young stock for sale. Address, No. 10 Central St., Grand Rapids. Farm five miles east of city.

Poetry.

ASHES.

I saw the gardener bring and strew
Gray ashes where blue roses grew.
The fair still roses bent them low,
Their pink cheeks dimpled all with dew.
And seemed to view with pitying air,
The dim gray atoms lying there.
Ah! bonny rose, all fragrances,
And life and hope and quick desires,
What can you need or gain from these
Poor ghosts of long forgotten fires?
The rose tree leans, the rose tree sighs,
And waits this answer subtly wise:
"All death, all life are mixed and blent,
Out of dead lives fresh life is sent;
Sorrow to these is growth for me,
And who shall question God's decree?"

Ah, dreary life, whose gladness spark
No longer leaps in song and fire,
But lies in ashes gray and stark,
Defeated hopes and dead desire,
Useless and dull and all bereft—
Take courage, this one thing is left,
Some happier life may use thee so,
Some flower bloom faster on its tree,
Some sweet or tender thing may grow
To stronger life because of thee.
Content to play an humble part,
Give of the ashes of thy heart,
And happily God, whose dear decrees
Take from those to give to these,
Who draws the snow from the snows,
May from those ashes find a rose.

—Susan Coolidge.

A LOVER'S QUARREL.

Into the ill of love's bright measure
There has crept a curious jar and halt;
It does not give us the same sweet pleasure;
But I have kept time—it is not my fault.
When you struck false chords I winced and bore it,
You turned the wrong pages and then blamed me;
You skipped whole bars when we tried to go on;
And now we are hopelessly out of key.

And you are peevish, dear, and ready
To try the whole melody once again;
But I am worn out and my hand is unsteady;
I tell you, I cannot go over the strain.
My nerves are unstrung and my head is weary;
I have lost all interest and do not care;
You must play it alone—if the task is dreary,
Why, just remember who spoiled the air.

What fearful discords we make in closing—
Though our touch was perfect when we began;
The piece is worthy a god's composing,
But 'tis badly rendered always by man.
I played my part with power and passion,
And now I am done with that duty;
But you ran through it in idle fancy,
You'll play it better with someone yet.

—Eda Wheeler.

THE LAW OF LIFE.

By thy own soul's law learn to live,
And if men thwart thee take no heed,
And if men hate thee have no care,
Sing thou thy song and do thy deed,
Hope thou thy hope and pray thy prayer,
And claim no crown they will not give,
Nor say they grieve thee for thy hair.

Keep thou thy soul ever steadfast oath,
And to thy heart be true thy heart;
What thy soul teaches learn to know,
And play out thine appointed part;
And thou shalt reap as thou shalt sow,
Nor helped nor hindered in thy growth,
To thy full stature thou shalt grow.

Miscellaneous.

THE SILVER BULLET.

In 1869 Lawrence Nutting was a United States Marshall in the southern district of Virginia. The State was at that time fairly overrun with outlaws of all classes. Bush-whackers, highwaymen, counterfeiters and "moonshiners" nestled in all the country side among the mountains, and far from towns and cities upon lonely roads; while gamblers and desperadoes swarmed in and about the settlements. Crime was frequent, and the life of a United States officer was a series of stirring adventures involving great danger and demanding as great tact and personal bravery.

But Nutting proved himself worthy and fit for the office. A young man of temperate habits, quick wit, splendid physique and dashing courage, he was never at a loss how to act; and the vermin that infested that section soon learned to hate and to fear him intensely.

Many were the expeditions which the officer had led, many his escapes, and many the prisoners safely captured and walled by his efforts; but one man evaded him. The shrewdest and worst "moonshiner" of all was still at large; despite all his efforts, Nutting had not yet secured Roloff Allen.

This man was known throughout the State. His career had been that of a criminal from his birth. In the fastnesses of southwestern Virginia he manufactured whiskey on a grand scale, and was the owner of a dozen or more "queer stills," and snapped his fingers at the law.

Several times had Nutting sought this quarry; twice he had actually caught him, yet twice he had escaped, and at the time of which we speak he was still free.

Nutting sat at his office window one evening, musing, half dreaming, when there fell a light touch on his shoulder. He started up quickly. A stranger stood before him.

"The United States Marshall?" said he, interrogatively.

"Yes sir," said Lawrence rising. "Be seated. What can I do for you?"

"I would speak with you alone," he said, glancing around. "I have matters of importance to communicate."

"This office is out of hearing from the street," replied Nutting, "and we are by ourselves. You can speak freely."

The other drew a couple of cigars from his pocket, offered one to the marshal and lit the other himself. Nutting followed his example; then the man drew his chair nearer, so that he sat between the officer and the desk whereon lay his belt and pistols, threw open his coat so that the butts of two heavy revolvers might be seen, and blowing the smoke from his cigar, said in a quiet tone to his companion:

"You are desirous of arresting a noted moonshiner, one Roloff Allen, are you not?"

"There's no doubt about that," said the marshal, smiling.

"I am the man."

"Nutting's cigar never stirred in his pipe; his hand did not quiver, nor his breath came the quicker. A single sign

showed how deeply he was moved, his eyelids dilated, then he laughed loud and long.

"You—you, Roloff Allen! My friend, I know Allen. His hair is red; yours is black. His face bears a scar across the chin; yours a beard. His teeth are broken; yours are perfect. The joke is good, but you are not Allen."

The other hesitated a moment, then striking a wig from his head, a beard from his chin, and removing a single false tooth, he turned again to Nutting, red haired and smiling.

"And now?"

"You are Allen."

For a full moment neither man moved. It was as though two large tigers gazed at each other. Then the outlaw said:

"Listen! I am armed; you are not. I am fully as desperate a man as the report makes me. I am as strong as you. Do not try to arrest me, for I shall then be obliged to kill you. I came here to have a private talk, but it was necessary you should know who I am. I will not molest you if you will do the same by me, and give me fifteen minutes to escape when we have finished."

Nutting measured his chances. Unarmed in the presence of a man to whom murder was not new, he deemed prudence the better part, and replied:

"I agree."

"Good," said Allen, removing his pistol belt; "your word is equal to mine. We shall both be unarmed. And now I would tell you a story."

Then he drew his chair still nearer the marshal, and as the twilight fell and night came down, he told of his life—a weird, strange history, every line intense with the throbbing passion of a lawlessness which made the man what he was.

The other listened breathlessly; the darkness shrouded both, and the cigars were finished long before the story was ended.

At length, however, the visitor paused, and then concluded as follows:

"So have I lived. As a wild man almost; and that life has for the past five years been more a mania than ever before, but with a method. I am and have been seeking money and money only. Not so widely different, you will say, from all the world, except that my search was without the pale of the law. And now the end has come. I am rich. I have enough, and now I desire to return to civilization. You can permit it—you can prevent it. I am an outlaw. Very well! I will cease outlawry, I will turn over my stills to the government, will swear a good oath—and keep it, too—for my interest demands it—to become a worthy citizen, and if you will accept the prodigal son and kill for me the fattest calf of pardon, all will be well. I came here to ask you to intercede for me. Will you do so?"

Nutting hesitated a moment.

"This man was a veritable Robin Hood! Could he trust him?"

The other spoke again.

"Such assistance from an official is what I need, and I can pay for it. If you will get a free pardon for me I will give you five thousand—"

Allen's face paled, and his hand crept toward his hip; then restraining himself with scolding laugh, he said:

"Be it so. Then we are enemies. I, to you and the law; you to me. Remember my fifteen minutes, and beware when next we meet!"

He threw his cloak about him, buckled his pistols at his waist, and disappeared, but as he left the room a little piece of metal fell from his person, and rolled unnoticed upon the floor. A minute later the ring of his horse's hoofs sounded through the night as he rode toward the mountains.

The morning following, as Nutting entered his office, his aged servant bowed low before him, extended his brown and wrinkled hand, and said in an awe-stricken voice:

"Found 'dis on de floor, massa. S'pose him your'n, bad ting, massa, bad—ef 'e 'low old nigger to say so?"

The marshal leaned forward in surprise. Lying in the outstretched palm of the black was a silver bullet.

"Why, uncle, said he, taking it, 'this is not mine!'"

"Not your'n, massa! Tank de Lord! I see pleased, I is, massa. Found 'it yer, dough. Dat ar's a sewerside bullet, massa," he continued, lowering his voice to a whisper, while his eyes rolled like ships in the midst of white and seething billows. "I know 'em! My ole massa he had one cast, an' carried it many years. Dey neber kill no one but de fellers dey's made for. Massa John, dough, he didn't git a chance for to use his'n, and de ole man chucked."

"A suicide bullet," said Nutting with a smile, as he examined the silver sphere.

"That's a new idea to me. Why make a special bullet, uncle? I should think one of those deadly enough."

And he pointed toward some of the heavy cartridges belonging to his own pistols which lay on the table near.

"Dey mought miss, Massa. You know de debil cares for his own, an' dis bullet is made by his help, at night, in grabe-yard, an' can't miss. I knows 'em, massa. I see 'em afore." Then, drawing near, he whispered, "I see made 'em!"

"And did they do their work?" said Nutting, laughing lightly.

"Dey did, massa."

The officer now opened a drawer in his desk, and took from it an old-fashioned duelling pistol which he had picked up somewhere, and fitted the bullet into its rusty muzzle.

"It's just the thing, uncle. Bring me my flask, and I'll load it with the suicide bullet. It's best to have it handy by if I get the blues." He laughed again.

The servant obeyed.

"No use to fix 'im, massa. T'won't only kill de one who it's made for, shuah; an' ye couldn't shoot yourself wid it, nowow."

of the weapon, a visitor called, and it was thrust hurriedly into a pigeon-hole in the desk. His visitor's business detained him from the office until night, and the plan of the morning was forgotten. The duelling pistol with its silver missile lay unnoticed for months in the desk.

The days and weeks passed, summer came and went, and fall ripened the year. A dozen times had the marshal organized expeditions and scoured the country, seeking the notorious Allen, but each time he had returned unsuccessful. Occasionally a still would be destroyed, or a quantity of liquor seized, but the man himself remained free, and the winter was approaching rapidly. Soon these raids must be dropped for the year. Nutting chafed under his ill-success.

One final effort, however, was to be made. Certain information which he knew to be reliable had at last, as he felt sure, put the outlaw in his hands, and he looked to his pistols with unusual care.

At his orders mounted guards—men on whom he could depend—patrolled all the roads. Upon the morrow at dawn, with a posse of seven fearless mountaineers, he was to storm the very stronghold of the moonshiners, and to-morrow night would find a vacancy either in the Government office or the ranks of the illicit distillers. The expedition had thus far, Nutting believed, been kept a secret. Because of this he looked forward with strong hopes of success.

The officer sat at his desk writing. He had a few pages to complete, a letter or two to prepare for the mail, and some memoranda to destroy. He might never sit at that desk again.

As his eyes wandered over the mass of papers, documents and duplicate reports filed neatly away before him, he suddenly noticed the butt end of his old duelling pistol, half hidden in one of the compartments, and as the remembrance of how it came there flashed over him, he was about to draw it from its hiding place, when a shuffling step at the door arrested him, and an instant later an aged and bent woman entered the door.

The hour was late, and Nutting regarded the new comer with surprise, as he arose to offer her a chair. She accepted it with a white of thanks, and sank panting into it. The marshal resumed his seat at the desk.

"Ye are de govment man, I reckon?" said the woman, after a pause, raising a brown and wrinkled face, half hidden beneath an immense hood and a pair of green spectacles, toward Nutting.

"Yes, madam," replied that worthy.

"I've come a right smart piece to see ye, for an old woman. I'm true grit, I am, but a getting wore out. These yer mountaineers are a sight steeper than I was forty years ago," and she sighed. "But see here, I'm on business, I am. I want to talk to ye. You don't know me, I reckon?"

"I cannot say that I do," said Nutting, slowly.

"I reckon not—as ye never see me before. I am Mrs. Allen—Bathsheba Allen—and my boy, he's Roloff Allen. Ye hev heard of him, mebbe? and she paused and gazed cunningly into her listener's face.

"Yes, I know him," and the man's brow darkened.

"Wall now I tell ye. It seems yer on a raid arter him to-morrow—ye see I know a thing or two—an' ye've got de boy badly couped up this time, rober. Not but what he'll fight, and some on ye may catch suthin' besides moonshiners. My boy is smart, he is, I tell ye, an' he'll tote ye round considerable afore ye getter him; but he's couped all the same, an' I'm afeared 'ef catch him or kill him. An' I'm his mammy, ye know."

The old hag paused and wiped her eyes. She was a woman even yet, and Nutting's heart softened towards her.

"What can I do in this matter, Mrs. Allen?" began the marshal. "Your son is a—"

"Never mind what he is—you can save him. He's trapped, catched, couped. But he's my boy, an' I want ye to let him go. Take his stills an' his whisky, take everything—but let him go, an' I'll give ye my word—it's good, Bathsheba Allen never broke it yet—that in less than three days we'll be—"

"Mrs. Allen, that is impossible. I'll try not to hurt your son, but capture him I must and shall."

"But if he should capture you, what then?"

At these words the green glasses fell, the hood was thrown back, the bent form became straight, and before the eyes of the dazed officer Roloff Allen himself stood, a look of deadly hatred on his face, a heavy revolver in his outstretched hand.

Silence reigned a moment, as the young man gazed into the deadly tube before him with nerves tense as steel and a face that paled not, although he knew that he was looking into his own grave.

"I came here to give you one last chance and myself the same," half hissed the moonshiner. "That chance is lost to both of us. I go back to the mountains and outlawry—you retire from active service. Can you pry? If so, do it now. In three minutes I shall kill you!"

Slowly Nutting's eye ran about the room. Escape was impossible—help would not come. A single cry meant instant death—he was lost! His heart sank. Suddenly the butt of the old duelling pistol came within the circle of his vision.

Cool as the would-be murderer, he turned to him and said: "Will you let me smoke once more?"

The fellow eyed him sharply.

"Smoke? Yes, one cigar," he said at length. And lowering the muzzle of his weapon, he thrust it into his pocket to supply his victim's wants.

"I have some here," said Nutting, and like a flash his hand shot upwards towards the old duelling pistol.

"Down with your hand!" cried Allen. It was too late. There came a sharp and ringing report, a single cry, a dull and sickening thud upon the floor, and all was over.

And the moon, breaking from between rifted clouds without, looked through the open window upon the face of the dead, while Nutting, white and trembling, held in his nerveless hand a smoking pistol.

The silver bullet had found its mark and returned to its owner. The United States marshal was saved!

A TERRIBLE SENTINEL.

"Black panthers? Yes, there are plenty of them in this country, but we don't often visit them, and I'm afraid that when they come to call upon us, we're rude enough to do our best to shut them out."

So spoke, with a sly smile on his broad face, Mynheer Van Koop, a jolly old Dutch merchant of Batavia, the capital of Java. The guest who was keeping him company at dinner that day was Lieutenant Percival Hart, a young English officer, just come over from Singapore to Java on leave of absence, with letters of introduction to the old merchant, who welcomed him to his country house with true Dutch hospitality.

"I should like of all things to meet with one of them," said the young lieutenant, eagerly; "such a skin as that would be well worth having."

"Hum!" said old Van Koop, with a meaning shake of his gray head; "the skin of a black panther is certainly a very pretty ornament, Mynheer Hart, but you must remember that if you met him alone in the forest, there is always a chance of the panther getting your skin instead of your getting his."

"Pooh!" cried Hart, who privately thought himself a first-rate sportsman—an opinion with which his brother officers did not altogether agree. "With a good rifle in his hands a man ought to be a match for anything that walks, if he only keeps steady."

"Ay, if he does," answered the Dutchman, quietly. "But when one of these beasts jumps down on you from behind, and makes its teeth meet in your neck before you can even cock your rifle, how are you going to 'keep steady' then? If you'll take an old man's advice, Mynheer Hart, you will leave the black panthers alone."

It was pretty late before they went to bed, and Hart felt little inclined to sleep. The night was almost as warm as the day had been, and what with the heat and all this exciting talk about wild beasts, the young officer had never been so restless in his life.

At last he could stand it no longer. He jumped out of bed, and wrapping himself in his cloak, made his way along the passage to a door that opened on to the veranda.

Here he found himself much more comfortable, especially as a light breeze was springing up from the sea, which cooled him famously. After sitting for about half an hour, he was just starting back to his room when a fearful thought struck him. Where was his room?

Where, indeed? The passage was as dark as a coal cellar, and all the doors seemed exactly alike. Every one was probably asleep by this time, and he had no light, and no means of getting one. He was just making up his mind to go back and sleep on the veranda, when his foot struck some hard object, and stooping down, he felt a large earthen water jar.

"Hurrah!" said he joyfully. "I remember now seeing one outside my door. Now I'm all right."

But apparently he wasn't all right even now, for, dark as the room was into which he went, there was just light enough to see that it did not look like his own. Where was his bed, which had stood close to the door? and where was the table that had been beside it?

Muttering an angry exclamation, the lieutenant was turning to leave the room again, when he caught sight of something which stopped him short as if he had trodden upon a rattlesnake. The door had swung to, revealing, as it did so, two large yellow eyes glaring at him through the darkness, and behind them, by a faint gleam of moonlight between the slides of the Venetian blinds, he could just distinguish a huge, dusky, shadowy mass.

The poor lieutenant's blood ran cold as he remembered Van Koop having told him that the black panthers often came into the houses at night, and that he had once found one of them creeping along the veranda, and shot it dead in the very act of springing upon him. Bitterly did he now repent of his idle boasting at the dinner-table and his wish to meet with a panther. He had met with one, sure enough, and now his only wish was to get away from it as fast as possible.

But what was to be done? He had no weapon or defence of any kind. The monster was between him and the door, while it could reach the window with a single bound should he attempt to escape that way. At that time of night there seemed to be no chance of any one coming into the room, and to shout for help would probably bring the panther upon him at once.

All at once, in the midst of his terror, he recollected having read or heard that these beasts do not attack any creature until it begins to move. A frail chance, no doubt, but it was the only one he had. Crouching down upon the floor, and making himself as small as he could, he remained as still as a statue, holding his breath.

Just at that moment his ear, sharpened by terror, caught the sound of a footstep outside the door. Hardly knowing what he did, and quite forgetting, in his fright, the risk of startling the panther into springing upon him, he gave a shout for help that made the silent house echo.

Instantly the door opened, and in came Mynheer Van Koop himself, clad in a light dressing-gown, and looking as cool and comfortable as if no panther were within a hundred miles of him.

"What's the matter?" asked he, surveying his guest's agitated face by the light of the candle which he carried.

The lieutenant seized his arm with a grip like the claw of a cockatoo, and pointing to the crouching monster, was just beginning to falter out his explanation, when he was interrupted by a roar of laughter from his host, so loud and hearty that it seemed to shake the whole room.

"I really beg your pardon, Mynheer Hart," said the Dutchman, as well as he could speak for laughing; "but really it is rather funny that you should have been kept prisoner here all this time by a stuffed panther, with eyes of yellow glass."

The poor lieutenant was utterly confounded; and although he remained several months longer in Java he was never heard to speak lightly of black panthers again.

WAR STORIES.

George Alfred Townsend Has a Chat with Gen. Dodge—What He Said About Various Prominent Men.

Meeting Gen. Granville Dodge, who at one time commanded the Army of the Tennessee in place of McPherson, I said: "What kind of men did you use chiefly for your secret service purposes?"

"I used Alabamians almost entirely. In Northern Alabama there was a strong Union feeling, and I organized not only whites but blacks from that State into regiments. One of my agents in Alabama nearly lost his life, having been court-martialed for being a spy. He was a Union man, and I employed him to check off the Rebel forces going past his farm. He would take notes of their numbers, condition, arms, guns, and batteries, and send it straight to me. They finally suspected him and court-martialed him, and would have hanged him. I sent \$5,000 of the secret service money in my possession to the brother of Jefferson Davis to defend that man, and the defense no less than the relationship of this lawyer saved him. When they were removing him from one point to another he bribed his way off and came to me, and I never let him go back into the South again."

Said I: "General, where did you originate, and how came you to command that army?"

"I was born in Danvers, Mass., now called Peabody. My father and N. P. Banks and Robert Rantoul were the three leading Democrats in that day in Massachusetts. Rantoul was a very remarkable person. After they passed into the Republican party or passed out Butler became the leading Democrat in the State. I was sent to a military school at Norwich, Vt., where I studied both military and civil engineering. I then removed to Iowa and engaged in railroad surveys, and was in that business from 1854 till the breaking out of the war. At one time I was absent among the Indians a year and a half. With the exception of the time spent in the war they were the happiest years of my life, because I was fully occupied. At the beginning of the war Simon Cameron gave me a regiment, much to my surprise, and I felt that it was a dreadful responsibility to have 1,000 men to command, and wondered how I could get along with them. It was at the battle of Pea Ridge. Grant had promoted me from point to point. I got a division before I ever saw him. That was one of Grant's great points as a commander. It was not necessary to intrigue with him to get his confidence. If you did your duty and gave him results you knew all the time that his eye was on you."

Said I: "Did you ever meet Abraham Lincoln?"

"Yes. I first met Mr. Lincoln at Council Bluffs several years before the war. He had been employed in some railroad matter, and came out there to inform himself. He spoke to me at the hotel, and I suppose in the course of an hour, with a lawyer's capacity to absorb another man's knowledge, he got from me all he wanted. Years passed on, and during the war I received a telegraph dispatch from Gen. Grant telling me to go at once to Washington City and report to the President of the United States. It frightened me. I had raised a negro regiment, one of the first raised in the war, for the purpose of guarding my trains. I thought Lincoln might have disapproved of that work, and I supposed I was going to Washington to be reprimanded, or perhaps removed. When I got to the White House Mr. Lincoln turned to me and said: 'I met you six years ago in Iowa when you were surveying for the Pacific Railroad.'"

"Yes, Mr. President," said I; "I remember it, but I had supposed you had forgotten it. No," said Lincoln, "I have sent for you, believing that you could give me some advice on an important matter from your connection with surveys. The bill has passed for the Pacific railroad, and the towns along the Missouri River, Kansas City and others, are all working hard here to be made the initial point of that railroad. I want you to tell me which is the true initial point to begin the road from."

"I took a map and showed the President the proper line of the road, and said: 'I have but little doubt that Council Bluffs is the true point to begin. Toward that place the railroads are coming from the East.' Mr. Lincoln heard me through, heard my reasons, and said: 'Now I am satisfied. That is all I wanted to see you for.' He then had the railroad to begin at Council Bluffs."

Said I: "Did you see any difference between the Western and the Eastern troops?"

"O, yes. When I was at Petersburg there was a big fight, and I was struck with the great number of stragglers. We had nothing of that sort in the West. Our Western corps went to the war to fight, and not to sink off. When I was in Grant's Eastern army it seemed to me that there were fewer drafted men coming in than there were fugitives going to the rear. Desertions were constant. Grant had difficulties in that Eastern army no man who was not with him in the West could ever realize. When he came to the East he desired to bring with him a number of his prominent officers. He wanted me to come, and McPherson, and Logan, and Sheridan. He only got Sheridan. When he came to the East he found that the jealousies of the Eastern comrades of bringing in Western men were such that he could only venture to bring Sheridan, and for a long time Grant had to wait until Sheridan became effective in the valley before he could push away at Lee as he wanted to."

"Was Logan a good officer?"

"First-rate. The only thing to criticize in Logan was his growing tendency when there was nothing to do, but as soon as there was anything to do he was busy and joyous. I think I never saw any commander whose personal influence over his troops was greater. He made a fine

appearance, he was alert and loved to fight, and exposed himself. Our Western men were a band of brothers."

Said I: "Was not McPherson killed in the action that you began?"

"Yes. I had been ordered to take my command far off to our left and make a movement to get on the Macon railroad. The Confederates that very day had started a similar movement to get in our rear. They came through the woods in three columns. The middle column struck a mill-pond. I had my glass trained on them, and I saw something wrong with that middle column—that it hesitated and left a gap in their lines exposing one of the other columns on the flank. I sent a brigade to go pell mell at that exposed flank, and the order was executed with such nerve and decision that the exposed column was knocked all to pieces. At that time McPherson, riding through the woods to see what the matter was, was shot."

"What do you think of the Confederates and the way they were handled in the war?"

"They were some of the finest soldiers in the world, and they had commanders in many cases superior to ours. Forrest, for example, was one of the best cavalry commanders in history. I heard Gen. Sherman say that if he could only match Forrest with a man of equal enterprise many of his difficulties would fade. After Sheridan was taken away from that army Sherman never had much luck with his cavalry commanders."

"Emanation in Brazil." The *Anglo-Brazilian Times* says that the liberation of an entire province from the curse of slavery is undoubtedly an event of immense importance in the history of the Brazilian Empire. On September 30, 1873, the province of Ceara had 33,400 slaves, and at the end of January, 1881, when the resolve of the jangadeiros of the capital not to transport slaves to the packets virtually stopped active export to Rio de Janeiro, there must have been at least 30,000 slaves within the province; yet within little more than three years, so active was the propaganda against slavery carried on, not always, it must be said, with strict respect to legality, that the whole province of Ceara was enabled on the 25th ult. to declare that not a slave remained upon its soil. The means by which this surprising result was achieved were chiefly the reduction of value caused by the passive, and soon afterwards active, resistance to the export of slaves, and the pressure of the popular anti-slavery sentiment, accentuated by the personal appeals of the numerous emancipation societies, by the encouragement and protection they afforded to slaves abandoning their masters, and by the harassing lawsuits, favored in numerous instances by the judicial authorities, with which the spirit and the purse of recalcitrant slave owners were exhausted. A species of terrorism, in fact, prevailed, and to such lengths had it extended that the last 960 slaves liberated with the fourth quota of the Emancipation Fund cost the Imperial treasury only \$85 each on the average, hardly more than a tenth of the cost in other provinces. It is now no longer possible for the slave holders of Brazil to ignore that the beginning of the end is upon them, that once the popular sentiment is aroused it will break through, as through rotten threads, the strongest barriers that the ingenuity of the lawyers can invent. With Ceara now free and sheltering the fugitives from her neighbors, with her example and her triumph thrilling throughout the Empire and stimulating the abolition movement in every part to imitate and vie, soon the whole north will sweep away slavery from its bounds, the south will not long delay to follow the example, one which the metropolis itself is preparing to pursue, and slavery in the central provinces, in which two-thirds of the 1,200,000 remaining slaves are concentrated, assailed vigorously on all sides from without, and sapped perseveringly from within by 800,000 slaves and their partisans, will indeed be fortunate if it leave the planters of those provinces the opportunity

A RHYME FOR THE TIMES.

What shall we do with the horrible flies—
The chub-dob-dob, clammy, stick-to-you flies?
Was there ever such a pest
Come on earth, to molest,
Anywhere under the skies?

Never we lie down at night,
Never we sleep, ubiquitous flies,
And never we sleep one
But lo! there comes flap one,
Where the other chap met his surprise.

Never we bathe, and into the pail,
Never we wash, large in size;
And though, in each milk-plate,
Thousands may meet their fate,
Which circumstance unto the flies.

Never we write, and try to despise
Unpleasant circumstances, when someone spies
A spot unremoved,
Which quickly selected,
Is "claimed" by the villainous flies.

Never we sleep, but 'tis folly that tries;
For part of our picture is counted a prize.
Then they come in like swarms,
With a pluck that disarms,
We talk in banter, which don't hurt the flies.

Never we sleep at night, with thy cooling supplies,
Never we rest and pity our cries—
Give us kind soothing dreams,
For, as far as it seems,
No refuge is safe from the flies.

—William Lyle.

The Widow's Tooth.

"Too Thin and Too Hot" would be an appropriate heading for the following sketch clipped from an exchange:

"During the London season of this year a unique piece of jewelry worn by Lord Cecil, a brilliant carpet knight, has been the subject of much comment in high-life society. It was nothing else but a small, white tooth set in jewels, hanging as a coin might on his watch chain. This tooth was a present from the beautiful Mrs. Georgiana R., a young lady who was in love with Lord Cecil, and who was visiting which, her lover in the spring he had accused her of being with every one; and had said very truly, 'You profess to love me, but how can I believe it when I see you smiling at the rest, just the same as with me? If you only knew what sorrow it gives me when I see you smiling and joking with your suitors you would have pity on me.'"

"But what shall I do then?" inquired the pretty widow, gaily. "I am always merry and fond of amusement, but there is no harm in that. Why should I look down when people say amusing things to me?"

"You have no feeling for me, I repeat. Do not understand your levity. You know that you are never more beautiful when you laugh, when you show your fine teeth, and that's why you always laugh: it is the same to you whether you are flirting with me or not!"

Mrs. Georgiana turned her back to the window and laughed. Lord Cecil remained at the window and drummed on the panes. After a short pause she stepped up to him and putting her small hand on his arm said, "What do you ask me to do, you Othello? What proof of my love shall I give you? What do you ask? Is it only that I shall laugh more?"

"Would you really give me a proof?" he asked. "Yes, indeed, it would make me the happiest of mortals if you give me a proof—"

"What, then?"

"One of your pretty little teeth!"

"What do you say? That is indeed a curious request!"

"Only one of your many, the smallest, not one, and then you may laugh as much as you please."

"But, then, won't you think me so glib when you won't care for me any more?"

"Georgiana, I swear to you that my love is dying, and that I would love you all the more for it."

Without another word the young lady took the bell and sent the servant with a message, and after the lapse of a quarter of an hour he returned accompanied by a gentleman clothed in black, who was known to be a doctor. Soon a little black box was heard, and a few minutes later he returned, somewhat pale, with tight lips, and presented Lord Cecil with a small white tooth blood-covered with blood, which he received with a gasp. Then he begged him to retire, as she wished to alone. The young lord had the expensive "relic" set in brilliants and wore it on the next day. From that time Mrs. Georgiana seemed unwell, and was depressed and melancholy; only during separated periods did a gleam of sunshine slip from her lips, like a gleam of sunshine on a rainy day. Society wondered, and Lord Cecil soon knew her again.

He felt his love leaking away drop by drop, like water in a cracked glass. Then it dawned upon him that it was her laugh that he had loved. One day, full of doubt, he hastened to her and taking her by the hand, said—

"Do you still love me, my Georgiana?"

"What a question!" answered Mrs. R. "I have not sufficiently proved you how much I love you, and is not my wedding day near at hand?"

"But I want you to give me another proof of your love!"

"And what may that be?"

"Let your tooth be put in again!"

"There we have it," cried Georgiana, triumphantly. "I said beforehand that you would not love me afterward. And this is the reason men have to call us ca-

Will they marry or not? So queried society lately, when the event became known. The young man at last appears to have seen the error of his ways, and it is announced that they will shortly be married.

Picnic Etiquette.

For twenty years I have been engaged during the summer months in alternately carrying a large lunch basket and a light heart to some sylvan picnic retreat and again returning with a pain in my heart and a large mosquito bite between my shoulder blades where I could not reach it without a step-ladder or corner of a house. In the light of this experience it may not be presumptuous on my part to speak a few words that may be useful to those who monkey with the picnic when it moveth itself aught.

In arranging a picnic party, select some one whom you do not want; party to be courteous to the victim and partly to give yourself unalloyed pleasure through the day. If you cannot readily secure a disagreeable person among your acquaintances, invite a friend who is the parent of a hoodlum son. He can give out sunshine everywhere he goes and be the life of the party.

Be sure to get some one to be the life of the party. A budding humorist will do pretty well. Do not get an old hardened humorist. He will probably go to enjoy himself and will therefore refrain from being the life of the party, but some young man who is full of the jungle and full of youthful existence can generally be induced to go along and occasionally climb up and look over his collar and say funny things and recline on the custard pie when ever the conversation lags.

Never bite into an olive and throw it away with the remark that you want another of them pickled plums; the one you had was rotten. That will impress upon the party the fact that you are a plebeian and the smartness and glitter of a long life will never efface it from the memory of those who are present.

Do not call attention to the thousand-legged worm when you pull it out of the cold tongue. It does not add to the keen relish with which the rest of the party is wrapping itself around the tongue.

If separating a chunk of angel food from the corpse of a large maroon spider, do it as unostentatiously as possible, to avoid unnecessary display, putting the remains in the coffee cup of "the life of the party" and eating angel food, if you really feel as though you couldn't get along without it. Do not take the spider by the hind leg and wave it over the table, or throw it in the preserves with a joyous laugh. Death should not be lightly alluded to, even at a picnic. It is a solemn thing to die, and he who can swing the cold, still form of the dead through the hurrying air by the hind leg, to win the laughter of the giddy throng, must be lost to all the finer feelings of our lost and undone race. (Perhaps it would be as well to take up a collection here, before I go any farther.)

Should there be a baby along with the party asleep on a pillow under a tree, with a mosquito net over it, do not go and sit on it if its mother should be a stranger to you. Always secure an introduction to that lady before you sit on her child. The reason for this rule of etiquette is obvious. The mother will naturally wish to open a conversation with you in return for the delicate attention paid to the child by you, and how can she consistently do so if you are unacquainted?

Do not sit on soft boiled eggs at a picnic. There are two reasons for this rule. First, it will naturally keep you away from the rest of the party; and secondly, it is entirely useless. After eggs have been boiled it is simply a waste of time to sit on them. It only warms you, and certainly does the eggs no good.

If you must sit on something try an ant hill. It doesn't confuse a large red ant on its own. If a large red ant can saunter up your limb, it is an oasis in his long laborious life.

Always take your revolver with you when you attend a picnic. If it is a picnic day perhaps you may kill a little girl. When you go away camping or picnicking, you are liable to see a dozen fat children along the road if you don't carry your revolver. This is very annoying. Always go armed, and then if you don't get a shot at a little girl your revolver may be discharged accidentally and kill the young man who won't help build the fire or pitch the tent, but who eats most of the lunch and then has to be rolled on a barrel in order to win him back from a glorious immortality.

Choosing a Husband.

Mixed with the humor and nonsense of the following selection are many shrewd and valuable hints to those young ladies whose minds are prone to thoughts of love. First, catch your lover. Hold him when you have him. Don't let go of him to catch every new one that comes along. Try to get pretty well acquainted with him before you take him for life. Unless you intend to support him, find out whether he earns enough to support you. Don't make up your mind that he is an angel. Don't palm yourself on him as one, either. Don't let him spend his salary on you; that right should be reserved till after marriage.

If you have conscientious scruples against marrying a man with a mother, say so in time, that he may get rid of her to oblige you, or rid of you to oblige her, as he thinks best. If you object to late hours and tobacco it is better to come out with your objections now than to reserve them for certain lectures hereafter. If your adorer happens to fancy a certain shade of hair, don't color or bleach to oblige him. Remember your hair belongs to you, and he doesn't. Be very sure to be the man you are in love with, and not the clothes he wears; fortune and fashion are both so fickle it is foolish to take a stylish suit of clothes for better or worse. If you intend to keep three servants after marriage, settle the matter beforehand; the man who is making love to you may expect you to do your own washing. Don't hurry a proposal by carrying on a flirtation with some other fellow; different men are made of different materials, and the one you want may go off in a fit of jealousy and not come back.

Do not marry a man to oblige any third

person in existence; it is your right to suit yourself in the matter; but remember at the same time that love is blind, and a little friendly advice from one whose advice is worth having may insure you a lifetime of happiness or prevent one of misery. In love affairs always keep your eyes wide open, so that when the right man comes along you may see him. When you do see him you will recognize him, and the recognition will be mutual. If you have no fault to find with him, personally, morally, politically, religiously, or any other way, he is probably perfect enough to suit you and you can afford to believe in him, hope in him, love him, marry him.

"Cut Loaf" and "Cubes."

A correspondent wishes to know what the difference is between "cut loaf" sugar and "cubes" sugar, that he finds quoted each week in many of the grocery papers. He has probably noticed that some of the sugar that he purchased for loaf sugar has smooth cut lumps, while others are rough on their surface. The former are "cubes" and made by adulteration,—glucose being the substance used for such adulteration. The "cut loaf" is made entirely from cane sugar, and in lumps of about 50 pounds, sawed into slabs, and these slabs are partly cut through and partly broken. It is easy to distinguish the marks of cutting and breaking on each lump. The cube sugar is made of soft sugar and pressed in moulds, which gives the smooth appearance. The cut loaf sugar will keep its shape in any climate, and is suitable for shipment.

The cube sugar will sometimes on a sea-voyage resume the consistency of soft sugar, and the change of form is due to adulteration. The safest sugar for any one to buy is pure loaf sugar, and it is much sweeter than any other. The principal substance used in adulteration of sugar is glucose, which is sugar made from various vegetable substances, chiefly grain.

While glucose is sweet, it is easily detected by the expert because it is not so sweet as sugar. It is, nevertheless, very extensively used to adulterate cane sugar and produce cheap sugars which are sold in the market. Reputable dealers sell it as glucose, but there are many dealers who sell glucose for sugar. The nature of glucose is to make a close, sticky sugar; it does not produce grains, like cane. The polariscopes readily exposes any adulteration of sugar, but there is need of some ready household test, by which housekeepers, who cannot afford a polariscope, can tell whether they are buying cane sugar or glucose. The glucose is not harmful as food, but its sweetening properties are limited. The official test of cut loaf sugar is 100 per cent. Other refined sugars in lumps do not always reach that test. At present the precise form of the genuine cut loaf sugar has not been counterfeited.—N. Y. Mercantile Journal.

A Horse's Mischief.

A series of interruptions occurred on the train due here on Saturday morning from the west on the Central. When leaving Syracuse a car laden with horses en route from the west to Saratoga was connected with the train. The train had scarcely got under way when the bell cord was jerked and the engineer warned to stop. The brakes were shut down and inquiry made along the train as to what was the matter. The train men all denied pulling the cord, and after an examination as to the cause, without result, the train got under way. Scarcely 500 yards had been gone over, however, before the bell cord was again pulled, and the train brought to a stop. Another inquiry and examination along the train failed to reveal the cause, and another start was made, when, for a third time, the mysterious signal was sounded. This time another thorough investigation was made, which was equally fruitless. Once more was the train started up, and again the warning signal was sent to the engine. This time when a stop was made, it was determined to ascertain whether any more than human agency was responsible for the signal, and the train was carefully gone over. When the car containing the horses was reached a jerking of the bell-ropes was noticeable, and on further examination it was found that one of the animals in the car, finding that the bell-ropes was within reach, had amused himself by seizing it with his teeth and jerking it to and fro.—Albany Journal.

VARIETIES.

"MADAM, may I kiss these beautiful children?" inquired Uncle Dick Oglesby, as he leaned over the front gate.

"Certainly, sir; there is no possible objection."

"They are lovely darlings," said Uncle Dick, after he had finished the eleven. "I have seldom seen more beautiful babes. Are they all yours, marm?"

"Of course they are—the sweet little treasures! From whom else, marm, could they have inherited these limber eyes, those rosy cheeks, those profuse curls, these comely figures, and these musical voices?"

The lady continued blushing.

"By the way, marm," said Uncle Dick, "may I bother you to tell your estimable husband that Richard J. Oglesby, candidate for governor, called upon his evening?"

"Alas, good sir," quoth the lady, "I have no husband!"

"But these children, madam—you surely are not a widow?"

"I feared you was mistaken, sir, when you first came up. These are not my children. This is an orphan asylum!"

A STRAY horse which had been running for several months within a short distance of Weiser County, Idaho, was claimed and sold by a saloon-keeper named C. A stranger, who had just arrived in the locality, hearing the circumstances, procured a description of the animal, called on Mr. C., and asked him if he had sold such a horse.

"I did," Mr. C. replied.

"By what authority?" was the next query.

"I claimed him," said C.

"Well," said the stranger, "there is no use disputing about the matter. You claimed him and I claim him. We'll just let a jury decide who he belongs to."

"Stop, stop," exclaimed C., "there is no use of that; if I made a mistake I am very sorry, and am perfectly willing to make amends."

"Now, Mr. C.," the stranger replied, "don't aggravate the offence by denying it. You would stand far higher in my estimation if you would acknowledge that you stole the horse."

"Well," said C., "we won't quarrel. Say what you value the animal at and I'll pay you."

"Fifty dollars," was the answer.

Five minutes after the stranger departed with that amount in his pocket, having received payment for a horse he never saw.

Mrs. SPILKINS is a literary lady, but her husband is not. He is neither a lady nor literary, and when there is company and he mingles in learned conversation, he brings disgrace upon the entire family by his ignorance. Mrs. Spilkins thought that by reading to him every evening she might get some knowledge into his pate, so she began with ancient history.

"Now, George, take a pencil and note down the dates of the most important occurrences."

"All right, Sarah; propel."

She started out, and having read steadily for some time, she discovered Spilkins fast asleep. She aroused him with some energy.

"Have I been asleep long?" he asked drowsily.

"Been asleep long?" she exclaimed, wrenching his note book; "you miserable wretch, you have been asleep almost two thousand years."

"Where, this hot weather does make a fellow sleepy, doesn't it?" replied the miserable ignoramus.—Texas Siftings.

As an illustration of the Scotch love of titles, we are told of two Ayrshire men who on the same day were made deacons, that is to say, chairmen of a corporation of tradesmen. The younger fellow home to tell his wife the happy news, and not finding her in the house, ran out to the barn, where, meeting the cow, he could no longer contain his joy, but clasped her around the neck and kissed her, exclaiming:

"Oh, crumme, crumme, ye're nae langer a common cow—ye're the deacon's cow!"

The elder of the two being a sedate, pious person, was afraid to show his wife how vain he was of his new title. As he thought, however, it was too good a piece of news for her to remain ignorant of, he lifted the latch of his own door, and stretching in his head, remarked in a voice that made his wife stare:

"Nellie, gif onybody comes speering for the deacon, I am just over the gate at John Tansson's."

On one of the Southern railroads there is a station called "Sawyer." Lately a newly-married couple boarded the train, and were very loving indeed. The brakeman noticed the gushing groom kiss the bride about two hundred times, but maintained a serene quiet. Finally the station in question was reached, and just after the whistle sounded the groom gave the bride a rousing smack on the lips, and the brakeman opened the door and shouted:

"Sawyer! Sawyer!"

"What's that?" responded the groom, looking over his shoulder at the brakeman.

"Sawyer," replied the brakeman.

"Well, I don't care if you did; she is my wife."

THE BASILISK BOY.—Robert, a bashful young student of Cupid, recently summoned up enough courage to escort a young lady home. At the breakfast table the next morning his father said:

"Well, my son, did you go home with any of the girls last night?"

"Yes," said Bob.

"Who was she?"

Robert hesitated but finally blurted out:

"I thought it was Annie Warren, but when we got to the turn of the road she went into Ella Ham's house."

"But I should think you might have told by the sound of her voice," said his father.

"Neither of us said a word," said Bob, blushing and stammering.

There is a salesman in a well-known Washington place who rejoices in the somewhat unusual name of Valle. The other day a young lady who is acquainted with him, entered and said:

"Well, I want a veil."

"Clearance," said the salesman, a twinkle in his eye, "you are a good housekeeper, young, rich, and as good as you are rich. You may have me, and I'll take you without any further discussion."

Not at all abashed the young lady replied:

"Clearance, I said I wanted a veil; but I am not aware that I designated the color as green."

The subject of hats suggests an incident which happened at the White House during Grant's first term. General Butler came in to see the President one day, and deposited his new silk hat in a large and comfortable-looking armchair. As he stood talking, in walked Horace Greeley. Greeley shambled across the room and sat down far and square upon Butler's hat. Of course there was a crash, and as the great editor jumped up General Butler took the remains of what was his handsome headgear in his hands and said:

"Greeley, I knew that hat wouldn't fit you."

Chaff.

A man born at sea cannot be proud of his native land.

Maud S. to the other fellow:—"Jay, I see you 2-10 and lower you one."

The first American inscription put upon the obelisk will be "Post no Bills."

A duck would sing better if it did not so frequently have a frog in his throat.

The reason so many prize fighters are still alive is that the Lord knows when each sparrer falls.

While her mother was taking a fly out of the butter, little Daisy asked: "Is that a butterfly, mamma?"

Women do love one another. It is only a woman who thinks of kissing a man for his mother.

Better give yourself away than to lend yourself to any enterprise. It isn't good for a man to be a loan.

When would you expect a man to suffer from a stitch in his side?—"Is that a butterfly, mamma?"

Brown says it is a wonder there are any truthfulness in the world when mankind begins life by lying in the cradle.

Remark of a little American girl on visiting the old-fashioned hog like "multiplying both of a fraction by the same number!"

We have not yet heard that any nihilist has referred to the Car as an "old exardine."

An apothecary asserted in a large company that all little things were hot.—"No," replied the physician, "a bitter cold day is an exception."

"So you call that well water?" remarked the stranger, spitting the offending liquid from his mouth. "Great Scott! how must it have tasted when it was still!"

Farmers' Conundrum.—Why is feeding corn to the old-fashioned hog like "multiplying both of a fraction by the same number?"

Answer.—Because it changes its form without altering its value.

She was looking for pieces for a crazy quilt.—"You can't get off a few little pieces from those silk patterns?"

"I should be delighted to do so," replied the clerk, "but you see this

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

An old lady visiting the antiquarian museum the other day, on inspecting the old weapons very earnestly, and failing to find what she was apparently looking for, asked a visitor if he could tell her whereabouts she should find the Ax of the Apolones.

They were sitting on these sea shore and he had just complimented on her "shell-like ear." At that time he lay a bushel or more of Saddle Rock oyster-shells. The next day she told a "young lady friend" that George Simpson was the biggest fool she had ever met.

"Are you a good rider?" asked the liverlyman. "I am," answered the customer; and just then the horse reared and stood on his forefeet and kicked at the clouds, and the customer finished his remarks from the hay-rack, saying: "See how easily I get off."

In New York a woman is paid six cents for making a shirt, and the papers speak of it as an outrage. Yet in Indiana a woman not only doesn't get a cent for making a shirt, but thinks herself mighty happy if her husband doesn't swear like a pirate at the way it fits.

Man is a harvester. He begins life at the cradle, learns to handle the fork; often has rakish ways, and sows wild oats; thrashes his way through the world, and when he arrives at the sere and yellow leaf, time moves him down, and his remains are planted on the hill-side.

As a sure remedy for Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Biliousness, &c., no remedy is equal to Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. H. H. Down's Elixir is the oldest and best cough remedy in existence. Bruises, scalds, burns, sprains, cuts, &c., either on man or beast, are speedily cured by the use of Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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